

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### The STEINLITE... One Minute Moisture Tester

**OPERATES ON THE RADIO FREQUENCY IMPEDANCE PRINCIPLE**



Because of its principle of operation, the STEINLITE is the fastest moisture testing instrument on the market.

Built by a staff of radio laboratory technicians and calibrated against U. S. Government official oven methods, the STEINLITE is extremely accurate.

Due to its simplicity and scientific directness of operation, the STEINLITE is easy to use and unusually cheap to operate.

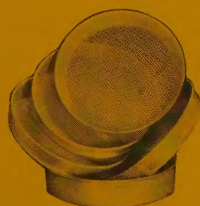
Over 3,000 satisfied users. Sold on 10 day free trial. No deposit. Early shipment. Write for details.

### "HEADQUARTERS" for Grain Testing Equipment

Send for SEEDBURO catalog to order—Triers, Sieves, Scales, Dockage Testers, Sampler Pans, Moisture Testers, Germinators, Brown-Duvel accessories . . . all Grain and Seed Testing Equipment.



PROBES or TRIERS—single or double tube probes with and without partitions. Deep Bin Probes include cup, handle and sections.



GRAIN SIEVES available in Commercial, also Precision grades. Federal Grain Supervisors use Precision Sieves, guaranteed accurate perforations within tolerance of + or — .0005 inch.



WEIGHT PER BUSH-EL TESTER. This hand type scale has been improved over other makes. Accurate weight guaranteed. Built to withstand real rough usage.



FOUR-IN-ONE-SCALE is used for weighing samples for moisture tests, determining percentage of dockage, determining weight per bushel and for weighing mail in ounces.

# SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

**SEEDBURO QUALITY**  
Formerly SEED TRADE  
REPORTING BUREAU  
FOUNDED 1912

620 BROOKS BUILDING . . . . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

## AMARILLO, TEXAS

### Grain Exchange Members

H. C. Adams, broker, grain & field seeds.\*  
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsng.\*  
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.\*  
Martin-Lane Grain Co., grain and public storage.  
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.  
Stone & Colley Grain Co., wholesale grain.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

### Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*

## BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., country run grain.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.\*  
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.\*  
Lewin Grain Corporation, consignments.\*  
McKilken, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*  
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.\*

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.\*  
Wildier Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## CHICAGO, ILL.

### Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr., grain, mill'd, protein feeds.\*  
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

## COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAllister, brokers grain, feed, oil.\*  
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.

## CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.\*

## DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.\*

## DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*  
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.\*

## DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members  
Woodcamp, Inc., grain, feeds, consignments.

## DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage-mchdra.\*

## DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines Elevator Co., wheat, corn, oats, soybeans.\*

\*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

## ENID, OKLA.

### Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elvtr.  
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator.\*  
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.\*  
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., tr. merchants.  
E. B. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fld. seeds.\*  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

## FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed & grain.

## FORT DODGE, IOWA

Christensen Grain Co., grain brokers.\*

## FORT WORTH, TEXAS

### Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Paul Allison, brkg., consgnmts., grain, seed, ingredients.  
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.\*  
The Ft. Worth Elvrs. & Whsg. Co., public storage.\*  
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.  
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.  
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., grn., sds., minerals, Conc'ts.\*  
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, mdsg., public storage.

## HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.  
The Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country elcs.  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Board of Trade Members

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.\*  
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgnmts.\*  
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafir, barley, etc.  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.  
Soulard-Bishop Grain Co., grn. mchts., consignments.  
Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

### Board of Trade Members

Gold Proof Elevator, receivers and shippers.

## MEMPHIS, TENN.

### Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### Grain & Stock Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.\*  
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## OMAHA, NEBR.

### Grain Exchange Members

Butler-Welsh Co., elevator capacity 3,000,000.  
United Grain Co., Buyers Agents.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

### Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.\*  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

### Member Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

### Grain Exchange Members

Ken Clark Grain Co., consignments and brkg.  
Dannan Mills, grain merchants-consignments\*  
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.\*  
Fuller-Woodbridge Corn Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.\*  
Dan Mullally Grain Co., everything in grain.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.\*  
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.\*

## SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.\*  
The Smoot Grain Co., milling wheat.

## SIDNEY, OHIO

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

## SIOUX CITY, IOWA

### Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## TOLEDO, OHIO

### Board of Trade Members

Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."\*

## WELLINGTON, KANS.

Welcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

## WICHITA, KANS.

### Board of Trade Members

Craig Grain Co., wholesale grain & seeds.  
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.\*

## WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.\*

# RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

## E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN-HAY-SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

## RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS

• W. W. DEWEY & SONS •

CONSIGN TO DEWEY

PEORIA

## Nanson Commission Co.

Grain-Hay-Seeds

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

# DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.



Board of Trade  
Members

**KANSAS CITY**

Board of Trade  
Members

# SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO. GRAIN MERCHANTS

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS

Frank A. Theis, President

F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President

F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.

If What You Want you see  
advertised, tell the advertiser.  
If Not—Tell the Journal.

## WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated  
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City  
**CONSIGNMENTS**  
Future orders executed in all markets.

C. G. W. Elevator, Kansas City, Kans.  
Wellington Terminal Elev., Wellington, Kans.  
Leavenworth Elevator, Leavenworth, Kans.  
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.  
Wichita, Kans. Wellington, Kans.  
Enid, Okla.

Chamber of Commerce  
Members

**MINNEAPOLIS**

Chamber of Commerce  
Members

## Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition of Clark's Car Load Grain Tables, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 129,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000 " 74,950 " " " 34 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " " 48 "
20,000 " 140,950 " " " 56 "
20,000 " 140,950 " " " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages of linen ledger paper reinforced with linen, bound in keratol with marginal Index. Shipping Weight, 12 ozs.

Price \$2.50 plus postage

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Say you saw it in the

**Journal**

When you write our advertisers  
Thanks

SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH of the GRAIN BUSINESS

**CARGILL**  
INCORPORATED

Minneapolis and All Principal Terminal Markets

Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision Given Every  
Consignment.

# WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time

**BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Grain Trade's  
accepted medium for  
"Wanted" and "For Sale"  
advertisements is the semi-  
monthly Grain & Feed Jour-  
nals Consolidated.

## Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Exchange  
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange  
Members

**Wood Grain Corp.**  
**CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE**  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.

**American Elevator & Grain Division**  
 Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS  
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.*

**Lewis Grain Corp.**  
*A good firm to consign to*  
 Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley  
 BUFFALO NEW YORK

**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**  
 RECEIVERS  
 Consignments a Specialty  
 BUFFALO NEW YORK

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

Board of Trade  
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade  
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"69 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*

GRAIN — BEANS  
 STOCKS — BONDS  
 COTTON — BUTTER  
 EGGS — PROVISIONS

**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**

141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO  
 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

**RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS**

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

**TERMINAL ELEVATORS**

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • ENID • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

## Confirmation Blanks

**Simple - Complete - Safe**

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
 CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## HERE'S YOUR MARKET FOR HIGH QUALITY GRAINS!

**The Quaker Oats Company**

GRAIN DEPT., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley**

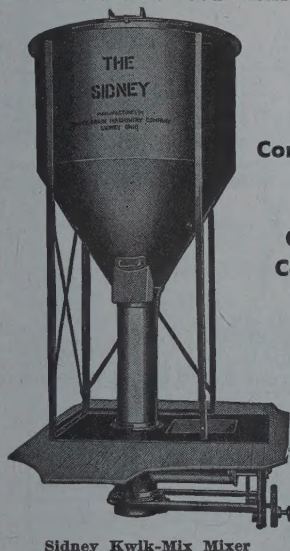
**Have You An Elevator For Sale?**  
**Do You Wish To Buy An Elevator?**

See our "Elevator For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number



## For Over Fifty Years

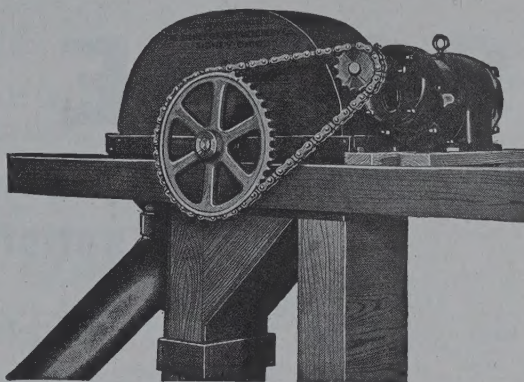
Sidney has been supplying equipment for grain elevators and feed mills throughout the country. This long span of continuous service could not have been maintained were it not for the high efficiency built into all Sidney equipment. It is this efficiency which has made Sidney machinery standard equipment in grain elevators and feed mills.



Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer

### The Sidney Line includes

**Corn Shellers      Truck Dumps**  
**Grain and Seed Cleaners**  
**Feed Mixers**  
**Corn Crackers and Graders**  
**Corn Crushers      Head Drives**  
**Manlifts      Spouting**

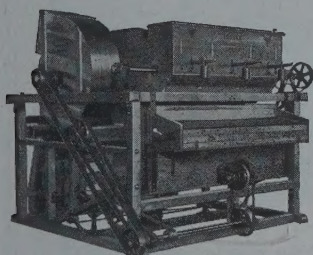


Sidney Grain Elevator Head Drive

Priority regulations have slowed up delivery of machinery, so we would suggest that you carefully check over your equipment, determining what you will need, and place your order at once. We can make delivery about when you need it.

Make use of Sidney's experienced engineers to aid you in the solution of your operating and maintenance problem. This obligates you in no way.

**Sidney Grain Machinery Co.**  
 Sidney, Ohio



**'Magic Screen'**

**'Super'**

*America's  
 Most Modern  
 Cleaner*

## cleaner cleaning

Raises all cleaning standards, lowers all cleaning costs—a 'Super' designed and 'Superbuilt' general-purpose Separator that simplifies, quickens and standardizes all cleaning . . . These 'Supers' save power, space and labor's attention—they reduce cleaning 'shrinkage—their streamlined, lifetime construction eliminates the maintenance expense of conventional type Cleaners . . . Made in 15 sizes—100 to 6000 bu. hourly capacity.

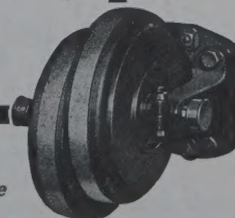
Ask for Catalog J-175

**S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.**

*World's Largest Makers of Modernized Cleaners—for Grain, Seed, Peas and Beans*

**'magic-motion'**

*Eccentricless Screen Drive*





# SCALE TICKETS

A scale ticket proves delivery by hauler and satisfies owner.

Owner		
Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
%		
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
Station		
No.	19	
Weigher		

Name of Firm or Buyer  
(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

A SCALE AND CREDIT TICKET, duplicating, five tickets on each of the 100 leaves. Size of book 5 1/4 x 13 3/4; check bound; hinged cover. Order form 51, price \$1.25 plus postage.

A FAVORITE with large buyers of wheat, provides a complete record of each load received and a ticket for the hauler. 500 tickets, duplicating. Order form 19GT, Dup., price \$1.35 plus postage. Triplicating—Order form 19GT, Trip., price \$1.75 plus postage.

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net

FARMERS LOADS DELIVERED—duplicating. Designed to facilitate and expedite the keeping of duplicate records of each load of grain received when each farmer is delivering many loads daily. 12x12 inches, 225 leaves, each leaf has space for 33 loads. Order Form 66, \$2.85, plus postage.

No.	19		
Load of			
From			
To			
Gross	lbs.	\$	100 Due to
Tare	lbs.	or Order.	
Net	lbs.		
Net	bus.	lbs.	Weigher.

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

No.	19		
Load of			
From			
To			
Price per bu.	Gross	lbs.	
Test	Tare	lbs.	
Man ON—OFF	Net	lbs.	
	Net	bu.	
	Weigher		

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

A LABOR SAVING SCALE TICKET in which the buyers keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every ticket—a guard against alteration. 100 leaves, 8 tickets to leaf. Order form 62, dup., price \$1.55 plus postage.

SCALE TICKET COPYING BOOK, 150 leaves, 4 tickets to a leaf, outer half folds back on duplicate giving a complete, exact copy. Perforated for easy removal. Check bound, 9 1/4 x 11 inches. Order form 73, price \$1.45 plus postage.

Bought of	19		
Load of			
Price	per cwt.	Gross	lbs.
Price	per bu.	Tare	lbs.
Driver—On.	Off.	Net	lbs.
		Net	bu.
	Weigher		

One-fourth actual size.

OUR CATALOG NO. 16 contains a complete description of our extensive line of books for grain and feed dealers. A copy should be in your files.

## Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

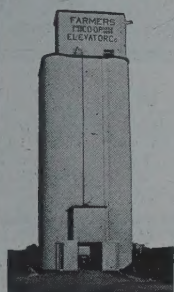
327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters for Labor Saving Books for Grain and Feed Dealers



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



### CHALMERS & BORTON

Contractors  
and  
Engineers

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

### POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGE

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.  
Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers — Contractors

### CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF  
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—  
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.  
2806 Taylor Street Omaha, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

## The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS

Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mill Buildings

BUILDERS

Industrial Plants

### HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses  
REMODELING  
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### WANT ADS

in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.



## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

### JOHN S. METCALF CO.

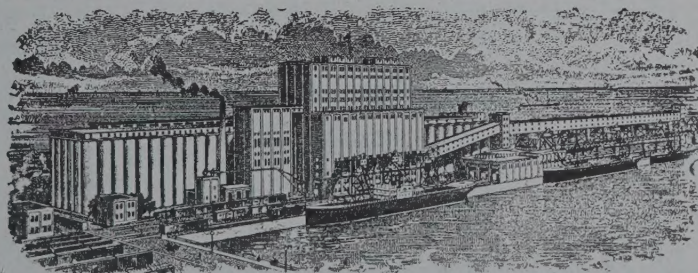
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal  
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

## JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Everytime** you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**EAST CENTRAL INDIANA** grain, feed and coal business. Motor powered grinding equipment. Best of farming community. Address 90K7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA** elevator, feed mill, coal yard, good location, main line R.R.; no competition; other business, partner in Army, reason for selling. Address 90K6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS ELEVATOR**, feed mill and coal yard on Union Pacific R.R. Established twenty years. Doing splendid business. Reason for selling death of husband. Mrs. F. E. Stubbs, Bonner Springs, Kan.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS** 25,000 bushel grain elevator for sale, on railroad siding, with large feed mixer, feed grinder, two elevator legs, and car unloading apparatus. Address 90H1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**IOWA**—Grain elevator and lumber business for sale. Good section, fine business, located near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Grain and lumber business can be purchased separate. Owner has made real money here. Wants to retire. Write for information. J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**OKLAHOMA** grain elevator buildings and machinery for sale. One 30 hp. Howell Red Band motor with compensator. Richardson automatic 6 bu. dump scale. Pulleys; sprockets, couplings; shafting; cups; corn cutter; hammermill; conveyors; distributing spout with indicator stand. C. A. Downing, Gracemont, Okla.

**IOWA**—Just west of Des Moines, good grain country, good feeder section and coal business. Main elevator and annexes 53,000 storage. Brick storage building, 28,000 bushels. 4 houses all rented. Complete grain and coal business, going concern. Owner wishes to retire. Located on Milw. Ry. and main highway. For information: —J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**OHIO**—Small, one man elevator and feed mill, central Ohio. Half way between Toledo and Columbus on the New York Central Railroad. Doing a nice business. Some young fellow who wants to work can make a good living and pay for this plant in three years. Address 90H5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**EASTERN COLORADO** grain and bean elevator for sale or rent; located in center of grain and bean section on Rock Island Ry. D. Wheeler, 614 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

## FOR SALE OR LEASE

**FOR SALE OR LEASE**—Grain Elevator, two warehouses, corn cribs and feed mill. Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Golden City, Mo.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED** to purchase or lease, with option to buy, elevator within about 50 miles west or northwest of Toledo. Address 90G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## FEED MILL WANTED

**FEED MILL WANTED**—To buy or lease feed manufacturing plant in good condition. Advise location, railroad transit privileges to the east, capacity, batch or line mixers, bin and sacked storage, help situation, etc. Address 90K25, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**ELEVATOR MANAGER** wanted; state experience, salary expected, etc. Updike Grain Corp., Omaha, Nebr.

**WANTED**—Superintendent of feed mill and grain elevator. Give reference and experience. Humboldt Elevator Mills, Humboldt, Kan.

**AN EXCELLENT POSITION** is open for branch office manager at Iowa point with reliable and well known firm. Applications are strictly confidential. Address 90J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of inspection department, elevator superintendent or grain buyer by married man, draft exempt. Twenty years' experience Chief Inspector export and domestic, including ten years partial elevator operation; also experience as Federal Supervisor United States Dept. Agriculture. References. Address 90K26, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## FEEDS WANTED

**WANTED**—Feed Manufacturer to supply car lots of poultry and dairy feeds to eastern feed manufacturer on buyer's formula. State capacity and location. Address 90K24, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## MOTOR WANTED

**WANTED**—60 or 75 hp. electric ball bearing, 3600 rpm. motor. Must be in good running condition. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

**FOR SALE**—One used Fairbanks Morse induction motor starter type R, 20 hp. 220 volts. Price \$25.00. Corbin Elevator Co., Corbin, Kan.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**MOTOR-PUMPS:** Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—50 ft. Howe platform scale; 125 ton capacity, with steel "T" beams; in excellent condition. Address 90G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE USED TRUCK SCALE**—20 ton capacity in excellent condition, factory overhauled. New Truck Scales Available. Prompt Delivery. Winslow Government Standard Scale Works, Terre Haute, Ind.

## SCALES WANTED

**WANTED**—3, 4, 5, or 6 bushel Richardson automatic grain scale. Give full details and price. Box 204, Kansas City, 10, Mo.

**WANT TO BUY** good used Torsion balance seed testing scale. Please describe fully. F. Mueller & Sons Company, Calamus, Iowa.

**WANTED** — 500 bus. or 600 bus. hopper scale; give price, make and length of levers; type-recording or plain beam and where located. Address Warehouse Box 96, Commerce Station, Minneapolis, Minn.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—150 hp. F-M oil engine and 18,000 gallon tank. R. G. Stanhope, 60 East 42nd St., New York City, N. Y.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5½ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 137 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## A Trial Order

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—New and used feed mill machinery. H. H. Hussey, Albert Lea, Minn.

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Two used Tag-Heppental moisture meters. In excellent condition. P. O. Box 229, Circleville, Ohio.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 90B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 90B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BROWN-DUVEL** Moisture testers, complete, USED, all in good condition. Many for sale, two compartment, electric heat elements. Write for prices. J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—One large size Cleland grain cleaner. Odd lot of pulleys; sprockets; shafting; boxings and No. 77 elevator chain. Send for list. Brooten Grain Co., Brooten, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—5,000 steel split pulleys. Also wood split pulleys. Shafting and bearings. For all practical purposes good as new. Low price. One Draver wing type feeder, 300 bus. maximum capacity. Hartz Engineering Co., 29 S. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—1800'—20" 6 ply used elevator belt. 1000'—36" 4 ply rubber coated conveyor belt. 1600 used Buffalo 18" grain buckets. No. 16 Sprout-Waldron Monarch burr mill. Two revolving hexagon screen, 26"x'. G. A. Unverzagt & Sons, 136 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—Eight bushel Richardson enclosed automatic grain scale. 100 hp. Anderson two cylinder Diesel and generator. Gyro sifter 30" wide. No. 3 Prinz Rec. Sep. Western sheller. One ton Munson mixer. 20 hp. Diesel. Write your wants. Muncy Mill Machinery Co., Muncy, Pa.

**FOR SALE**

Clipper cleaners 99DDB. 29-B, 89, No. 4 Monitor cleaner; attrition mills; hammer mills; Carter disc separators; elevators; pulleys; shafting; motors. Two and three high rolls. Vita Cereal Mill, bleachers. Also complete mills. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Ten hp. 900 rpm. G.E. elec. motors, guaranteed; Drednaught 22" burr grinder for cracking corn or wheat; Seed King crusher 16" burr, V-belt pulleys with belts; No. 1 Miracle Ace molasses mixer, belt pulley; Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, blower complete with V-belts and pulleys; Gruendler 16" hammer mill. Peddy Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

**FOR SALE**

1 25 hp. 3 phase, 60 cycle, ball bearing Allis motor.  
2 Smith exact weight scales.  
1 No. 2 Monitor separator.  
1 "C" Eureka separator.  
Several stands of 9x24 and 9x30 rolls, line shafting, cotton belting with cups.  
F. W. Mann, P. O. Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—For truck delivery only, three stands 48 ft. elevators, one with 5x8 cups and fair belt \$125.00. One with 6x14 cups and no belt \$150.00. One with 6x14 buckets, no belt, \$100.00. One good 28 ft. stand, 8x12 cups, \$150.00. Can furnish additional 12 in. belt and 11 in. buckets. One McMillin truck lift \$100.00, plus \$60.00 extra for 3 hp. motor, starter and counter shaft drive for drag and lift. Good Monitor 7-C grain cleaner with sand screen brushes \$200.00. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, O.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Stone Grinder, french patent Pallman, slightly used, stored in New York. Further details write Alfred Baer, Bridgewater, New York.

**FOR SALE**—Standard motor drive, ball bearing attrition feed grinder 24". In good shape. Owner, poor health, no longer use for same. C. E. Hart, R. D. 1, Box 44, Portland, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—One Fairbanks-Morse 60 hp. Diesel engine, complete equipment. All kinds of used machinery. Let me know what equipment you need. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

**EUREKA No. 452** cleaner, grader, separator; LePage cut mill; Monitor Economy No. 16 scourer, nearly new; R.R. car puller; screw conveyor. Summit Grain Co., 522 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**FOR SALE**—Complete 65 bbl. capacity flour mill equipment in first class condition, all or part. Write for details. F. H. Kaup, 211 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**SHAVER MOISTURE TESTER.** Electric One minute. This tester is brand new, used only for a few tests. We have other testers and need only one. Priced at \$50.00. Cost \$75.00. Wm. Grettenberg, Grains, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Elevator equipment including Kewanee truck lift, complete with grates, air compressor, tank and motor; belt and buckets; manual man-lift; belting, line shaft, and various other elevator equipment. Corray Bros., Box 77, Urbana, Ill.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—A power truck lift. Prefer one with worm gear to operate off of main drive-shaft. Not electric. Also good used 15 ton 18 ft. platform scale. Paul Wyeth, Rardin, Ill.

**WANTED**—One ton horizontal feed mixer and a large electric driven hammermill; state name and price asked for immediate purchase. Address 90K17, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18.75	3600	112.50	6600	206.25	10200	312.50	13800	421.88
610	18.91	3610	113.13	6610	207.19	10210	313.75	13810	423.44
620	19.07	3620	113.75	6620	208.13	10220	314.69	13820	425.00
630	19.23	3630	114.38	6630	209.07	10230	315.63	13830	426.56
640	19.39	3640	115.00	6640	210.00	10240	316.57	13840	428.12
650	19.55	3650	115.63	6650	210.94	10250	317.50	13850	429.68
660	19.71	3660	116.25	6660	211.88	10260	318.44	13860	431.25
670	19.87	3670	116.88	6670	212.81	10270	319.38	13870	432.81
680	20.03	3680	117.50	6680	213.75	10280	320.31	13880	434.38
690	20.19	3690	118.13	6690	214.69	10290	321.25	13890	435.94
700	20.35	3700	118.75	6700	215.63	10300	322.19	13900	437.50
710	20.51	3710	119.38	6710	216.57	10310	323.13	13910	439.06
720	20.67	3720	120.00	6720	217.50	10320	324.07	13920	440.62
730	20.83	3730	120.63	6730	218.44	10330	325.00	13930	442.18
740	20.99	3740	121.25	6740	219.38	10340	325.94	13940	443.75
750	21.15	3750	121.88	6750	220.31	10350	326.88	13950	445.31
760	21.31	3760	122.50	6760	221.25	10360	327.81	13960	446.88
770	21.47	3770	123.13	6770	222.19	10370	328.75	13970	448.44
780	21.63	3780	123.75	6780	223.13	10380	329.69	13980	450.00
790	21.79	3790	124.38	6790	224.07	10390	330.63	13990	451.56
800	21.95	3800	125.00	6800	225.00	10400	331.57	14000	453.12
810	22.11	3810	125.63	6810	225.94	10410	332.50	14010	454.68
820	22.27	3820	126.25	6820	226.88	10420	333.44	14020	456.25
830	22.43	3830	126.88	6830	227.81	10430	334.38	14030	457.81
840	22.59	3840	127.50	6840	228.75	10440	335.31	14040	459.38
850	22.75	3850	128.13	6850	229.69	10450	336.25	14050	460.94
860	22.91	3860	128.75	6860	230.63	10460	337.19	14060	462.50
870	23.07	3870	129.38	6870	231.57	10470	338.13	14070	464.06
880	23.23	3880	130.00	6880	232.50	10480	339.07	14080	465.62
890	23.39	3890	130.63	6890	233.44	10490	340.00	14090	467.18
900	23.55	3900	131.25	6900	234.38	10500	340.94	14100	468.75
910	23.71	3910	131.88	6910	235.31	10510	341.88	14110	470.31
920	23.87	3920	132.50	6920	236.25	10520	342.81	14120	471.88
930	24.03	3930	133.13	6930	237.19	10530	343.75	14130	473.44
940	24.19	3940	133.75	6940	238.13	10540	344.69	14140	475.00
950	24.35	3950	134.38	6950	239.07	10550	345.63	14150	476.56
960	24.51	3960	135.00	6960	240.00	10560	346.57	14160	478.12
970	24.67	3970	135.63	6970	240.94	10570	347.50	14170	479.68
980	24.83	3980	136.25	6980	241.88	10580	348.44	14180	481.25
990	24.99	3990	136.88	6990	242.81	10590	349.38	14190	482.81
1000	25.15	4000	137.50	7000	243.75	10600	350.31	14200	484.38

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# REXALL

CONTAINS NO RUBBER — PRE-WAR QUALITY STRICTLY MAINTAINED

Never before in history  
has performance been so  
imperative!

**TIE THIS:** 405' of 22" x 7  
ply Rexall installed in 1916  
on a heavy-duty leg —

**AFTER 27 YEARS —**  
was still in service as this  
went to press — Name on  
request.

## IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 So. Kilbourn Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

## WHERE WILL A FIREBUG STRIKE NEXT?

**A REWARD UP TO  
\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

*Report any evidence immediately to the*

### Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street  
Chicago, Illinois

## Grain Receiving Books

**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 26, 1943

WHEN YOU WANT grain trade information you fail to find in the Journal at your elbow, tell us and we will try to dig it up for you.

MOTORS ARE SO difficult to obtain grain elevator operators are striving to take better care of these machines to keep them clean and well lubricated.

THE WINTER WHEAT BELT which until two weeks ago was complaining of a drouth is now favored with excessive moisture and greatly improved prospects for all crops.

THE URGENT DEMAND for protein and carbohydrates is driving feeders with large flocks and other animals to scour the country in the hope of saving their feeders.

HOW WOULD you like to be a feeder with 2000 hungry chickens and no feed? That is the perplexing situation confronting a Kentucky farmer, who has ventured into the poultry business without experience or feed.

FREE TIME under the new demurrage rules expires at 4 p. m. of the second day, and wise shippers will see that their instructions for diversion are in by that time.

IF THE handling of \$1.60 beans last year was worth 3½ cts, the greater hazard in handling and guaranteeing weights and grades of 1943 crop is worth 7 cts per bushel.

THE SCARCITY OF LUMBER throughout the middle states has brought about a razing of many old, idle buildings and helps to make possible the repair of grain handling facilities at many stations.

WHEN YOU FAIL to understand what the Government wants by any of its new orders or interpretations write to the head of the department or write us. We will canvass the local officials for an explanation that may clarify the intention of the order.

INDIANA HAS MADE more progress in the cleaning of field seeds for farmers than any other state and the natural result has been the increased yield of plump grain of pure variety at every elevator in the 40 counties working to bring about the use of clean and better seed.

WE PUBLISH AN OCCASIONAL notice of the confiscation or destruction of seeds improperly marked not because we have any peeve against the offender, but in the hope of posting readers as to what they may expect in case the shipping clerk fails to comply with the law.

GRAIN DEALERS who have been complaining of a perpetual headache under the many orders and instructions from Washington will be delighted to know that a meeting was held with the millers and the Grain Trade Council in Chicago today to consider a ceiling for wheat.

SO MUCH OF THE GRAINS already planted have been damaged or destroyed, new seed will be needed quickly in order to secure a new crop in time to escape the early arrival of Jack Frost. Alert grain elevator men will help their farmer patrons to get clean seed of desirable variety.

THE SUPREME COURT agreement May 24 to review the lower court decision on the validity of the penalty tax, imposed on wheat produced in excess of A.A.A. quotas, indicates that the court of last resort is not shirking its duties, and will hear argument June 1. The Court was not shooed away by the Justice Department brief alleging that all the questions involved had been decided adversely to the contentions of the North Dakota lawyer representing the farmers of Ohio, Kansas, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and who must be praised for his persistence.

THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION like other southwestern grain trade associations abandoned its annual meeting for 1943, but held four local meetings and each one was well attended, giving definite evidence of their desire to learn what is wanted by the Government and how to attain it.

THE URGENT DEMAND for white corn of quality is keeping prices at a high level and doubtless will stimulate growers in good corn territory to plant a large acreage. Clean, plump seed of choice variety should be obtainable at reasonable prices and bring as large a return to the growers as yellow hybrid.

THE FREE DISTRIBUTION of seeds by members of Congress has again been proposed by a member of Congress who evidently has not heard of the disrepute into which this bad practice fell many years ago when seeds were occasionally planted by recipients only to result in a disappointing crop of an unwanted product.

GRAIN DOORS are becoming scarce and expensive, so shippers who avoid using spikes to anchor them to the door sills will promote their own interests by prolonging the life of each door. Minnesota railroads are asking an increase in the charge of grain doors from 60 cents to \$1.10, because the doors now cost more than ever.

THE PROTEIN PROGRAM organized in Illinois is sure to bring about a more efficient utilization of the feedstuffs available and should result in more than a normal production of food. The rapidity with which this splendid campaign has been organized and conducted is surely a high testimonial to the foresight and organizing ability of the promoters.

FIRE INSURANCE is so cheap these days it is with amazement we learned of the burning of a Washington state feed mill without having any fire insurance on either building or stock. That is taking chances with known hazards unnecessarily. Fire insurance fieldmen nowadays not only write insurance policies but they make recommendations for the correction of known fire hazards that prevent many fires.

MIXED SEEDS always brought discouraging discounts to the shippers and in many sections growers have been discounted so frequently they are beginning to realize there must be an advantage in growing pure varieties and delivering plump, clean grain at the local elevator. One reason so many growers have persisted in planting mixed varieties of mongrel types is that the local buyer did not have backbone enough to discount every load, at least, the same discount he must suffer when shipping it to a central market.



THE OFFICIALS OF THE C.C.C. and the O.P.A. are surely striving earnestly and sincerely to find a practical solution for the conservation of grain and feeds that will efficiently meet the demand for more and more food. The constant co-operation urgently asked, by the different Governmental agencies, of the grain and feed trades will surely help to alleviate the situation and insure a larger stock of food.

ANY PRINCIPLE that is good should be universally applicable. When the O.P.A. allows four different margins to four different classes of stores handling the identical merchandise, based solely on their volume, would it not be fitting to allow the country grain elevator operator handling a small volume of soybeans or wheat a greater handling charge than the plant handling over 200,000 bus. a year, and the plant handling 200,000 bus. a greater margin than the one handling over 500,000 bus. annually.

### Safeguards Will Prevent Accidents

Every plant employing moving machinery needs all of the safeguards obtainable if it is to protect its employees and customers from accidents. Cautious elevator operators of today surround their moving machinery with bars and protecting guards that not only relieve the owners from worry but, save lives and limbs every year.

One Ohio boy in quest of feed for his livestock fell into a hopper spouting to a hammermill and while he lost a shoe and suffered some injury, his life was saved and a rail placed around the hole in the floor in the hope of preventing others dropping into the same trap.

The more hazardous the features of any elevator or feed mill the more disasters will it encounter.

### The Corn Inventory Order

It seems hardly worth while for a corn handler to familiarize himself with the provisions of Order No. 52 since it is soon to be superseded by something that is workable.

One clause in the Order is absolutely worthless. This is the one that requires a buyer to certify that he is familiar with the law. This clause adds nothing whatever to the effectiveness of the Order, as anyone violating the Order is fully as guilty and subject to prosecution without having signed the certification.

It is not necessary for grain buyers to point out to the bureaucrats that a feeder should be allowed to accumulate ALL the corn he needs to finish his cattle and hogs. We are satisfied the violent reaction of the livestock men will be felt effectively in Washington.

### New Bean Processing Plants

Recent numbers of the Journal have told of many new bean processing plants being erected thruout the bean territory and the present number is no exception in the announcements of ten such plants which appear in the Iowa news columns of this number, and some in other states so it will not be necessary to ship soybeans from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana to the gulf states for processing. It can be done right at home, and this will save freight, avoid congesting the railroads and get the soybean crop into quicker processing action.

### Another Harvest for the Grain Dealer

Grain dealers generally have long recognized the great advantage of working together for the improvement of grain trade methods and practices and today more members of the trade are joining trade associations and co-operating actively in their work for the promotion of the common interests than ever.

Government officials naturally turn to the associations for help in the dissemination of information that will inform dealers and show them how to attain greater efficiency in carrying out the wishes of the Government, to the end that the war may soon be ended thru complete victory.

### Do Not Delay Box Cars

While many orders and contradictory amendments have contributed to the confusion of the members of the trade all have sought enlightenment and have striven earnestly to co-operate in the attainment of the Government's wishes.

Thru the associations, which are more liberally and more generously supported by the trade today than ever, grain dealers are able to exercise greater influence in convincing the bureaus, boards and commissions of the impracticability of complying completely with every order.

Grain shippers are always anxious to fulfill their contracts and deliver grain sold on time. By loading cars and advising carriers promptly of the car's readiness to move when loaded, cars will be used more days for transportation and fewer days for storage. Shippers of some sections of the country have already complained because of their inability to obtain cars when they are ready to load. This has caused an unusual delay to the disadvantage of other shippers in need of cars.

Cars should not be loaded with grain to a point nearer to the roof than 24 inches because it prevents samplers obtaining a fair average sample of the cars' contents and often results in appeals from grading and the delay of the box cars and assessment of demurrage.

### Rebuilding Burned Elevators

A fire is always most discouraging to an elevator operator but in time of war when materials, priorities and certificates of necessity are so difficult to obtain it is doubly discouraging to every fire sufferer, who has not the perseverance and determination necessary to acquire material and equipment to get his burned elevator replaced.

Failure to fill in the required questionnaire sent to applicants for priorities results in more discouragement. However, the news columns in every number of the Journal tell of the replacements of burned structures and the persistent hustlers are back in business.

### Industry Statement on Grain Policy

In the past the authorities at Washington have not drawn sufficiently upon the reservoir of information comprised in the vast body of merchants who have been handling the products affected by administrative orders.

As stated by the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation at Chicago recently "We had not conferred as fully with the groups affected by the Order (No. 52) as we would have liked."

Too often after the trade has suggested and tentative approval has been given to an order it has been made unworkable by lawyers in a star chamber session.

To avoid this in the establishment of ceiling prices on hard wheat all the grain associations of national scope have joined with the Millers National Federation in a statement of grain policy as to matters in which the industry is substantially in agreement.

It is of the utmost importance to establish a sound policy before drafting regulations; and, fortunately, a policy can be briefly stated. The trade statement points out:

1. Wheat differs from most of the other commodities previously brought under ceilings due to its extremely important position in the prosecution of the war as food, feed, and for other uses.

2. That the government has in its possession quantities of wheat held under terms, conditions and restrictions imposed by law, stating the manner in which such stocks are acquired, are being held and may be released.

3. That the so-called "burdensome surpluses" are rapidly disappearing and that with only normal crops against present anticipated consumption and utilization the surpluses may have entirely disappeared by the harvest of 1944.

4. That full use of presently held government stocks is absolutely essential to the effective working of any ceiling control, which must, of necessity, be reflected in the floor ceilings.

5. That the price level reflected in any price ceiling of wheat should therefore be a level that will permit the government to dispose of its stocks and that such ceiling order should include a continuing offer to sell at or under such ceiling price any wheat stocks held by governmental agencies.



# Washington News

**Opposition** is developing in Congress to the payment of subsidies, as announced by the administration, to roll back food prices.

The **Thomas bill** establishing a minimum price of 23½¢ on government owned fibre, approved by the Senate agriculture com'te, raised cotton futures as much as 75¢ a bale May 18.

**I have asked farmers** in the spring wheat area and in areas where oats are already seeded with a poor stand to shift wherever possible from oats to corn, wheat or barley.—Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator.

**M. Clifford Townsend** has been appointed as special representative of W.F.A. in contracts with governors of states and state commissioners and secretaries of agriculture. Mr. Townsend, who leaves the post of director of F.P.A., will lead negotiations on war food matters and confer with county officials to achieve maximum co-operation in the food program.

**Milling and grain trade** representatives are meeting in Chicago May 26 with O.P.A. and other price officials to discuss again wheat ceilings. The meeting suggests that new kinks have been uncovered that must be ironed out as the consultation with trade interests required by the price control act was held some time ago. It would appear that action probably has been pushed back for some time.

**A public hearing** on a petition from the alfalfa milling and drying industry for an "area of production" exemption under the fair labor standards act was held in St. Louis, Mo., May 21. The industry has requested that employees in mills which serve as "first concentration points" be exempted from the overtime pay provisions of the law for 14 weeks. If granted, this would allow the industry exemption for a total of 28 weeks per year.

**A \$6,273,629,000** lend-lease appropriation was passed swiftly by the House May 21 and sent to the Senate for concurrence. An amendment to forbid use of any of the funds for payment of subsidies on agricultural products was adopted by a vote of 214 to 96. Offered by Tabor, it brought little debate but the action of the House was regarded as significant, particularly in the light of a recent request by Chester Davis, war food administrator, for \$1,000,000,000 more borrowing authority for C.C.C. The C.C.C. now is subsidizing the production of some foods.

**Seven species** of western lumber were restricted, effective May 13, almost entirely to essential military use. The order covers all ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Idaho white pine, white fir, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and western white spruce, except shingles, lath or railroad cross-ties, produced in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and South Dakota. Demands for military boxing and crating have become so great, WPB said, that it was found necessary to stop unessential and less essential uses of the lumber.

**Congress** was asked to permit the Commodity Credit Corp. to enlarge its borrowing power by \$1,000,000 and to extend the life of the corporation until June 30, 1947, or two years after the war ends, by Chester C. Davis, administrator of the War Food Administration, recently. Mr. Davis said that the present C.C.C. borrowing power is limited to \$2,650,000,000, and that as of Mar. 31, 1943, the corporation had commitments for purchases and loans aggregating \$2,495,000,000. A year ago the commitments were \$1,245,000,000. The increase in the last year was due to purchase of foodstuffs for Lend-Lease, expansion in loan operations and higher loan rates. The total of C.C.C. loans outstanding Mar. 31 was \$781,000,000, compared with \$622,000,000 a year ago.

**No restrictions** will be imposed at present by the W.P.B. board on printing on paper shipping sacks and textile bags, the containers division has announced. The multi-wall shipping sack industry and the textile bag industry have voluntarily instituted steps which will save approximately 35 per cent of materials consumed for printing in 1942, the reports by the two industry groups said, and that 1943 consumption of crude rubber will be reduced approximately 60 per cent below 1942.

**Thiamin** (vitamin B-1) and niacin were put under allocation system by the War Production Board, effective May 4, thru W.P.B. orders M-314 and M-315. Riboflavin previously had been placed under allocation control by W.P.B. order M-299, issued Apr. 1. The three orders are identical in form and require that users must file applications on W.P.B. forms PD-600 for each monthly use of these materials. The orders were issued to insure adequate supplies of these vitamins for essential military and civilian uses.

**Employers** not engaged in essential war activities are cautioned against hiring workers without ascertaining their previous employment and rate of pay. The transfer of workers is restricted by War Manpower Commission Regulation No. 4, prescribing the conditions of employment. "No employer shall hire for work in an activity other than an essential activity any new employee who during the preceding 30-day period has engaged in an essential ac-

tivity if the wage or salary rate to be paid by the employer would exceed the rate most recently earned by such employee." Listed among essential activities are processing of grain and feeds, grain cleaning, corn shelling. No grain elevator employee can be hired away by another firm if the rate of pay is higher for the same grade of service.

## Good Men Leaving OPA

Geo. Montgomery has said that he could not remain with the O.P.A. after July 1.

Atherton Bean is wanted by the Army.

Max Cohn will return to his private business in New York June 1.

John K. Westberg planned to retire July 1, but may remain until successors to the foregoing are found.

Austin Hoffman, assistant to the deputy in charge of prices, has tendered his resignation.

Chas H. Fleischer, price executive of the distribution branch, and Edward H. Phelps, acting head of the distribution price section, have quit.

## Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						Bar- ley	Soy- beans
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye			
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	68	113.8		97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2		99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9		99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6		100.3	156

FARM PRICES						Bar- ley	Soy- beans
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye			
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3		68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.6	90.4	55.5	64.1		70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9		74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5		77.3	167

## Factors to Consider in Dust Control Systems

BY R. E. SKELLEY

Because most owners and operators of plants requiring dust control are not trained to think in terms of air-handling, they are unable to determine what is desirable or otherwise in a proposal or plan covering such work. There are certain fundamental rules that apply to dust control and the movement of air such as

- (1) eliminating square turns in piping system.
- (2) applying suction connections as near to the source of dust as possible.
- (3) and eliminating, where possible, long runs of small size ducts.

There are many other factors equally important but not as obvious, such as design of hood connections, arrangement of piping system, design of traps, dust collectors, fans, and other fittings.

The theoretical application of air-handling is valuable when applied to dust control systems, but best results can only be obtained when practical experience is applied to these theories. There are many different kinds of problems in dust control in the grain handling and processing plants, and the equipment and design of system that is satisfactory for one type of installation may not be practical for another.

The nature of the dust being handled often determines the velocities required and the type of equipment that will best apply. The location of the exhaust fan with respect to the connections to be served oftentimes determines the power requirements by as much as a 2 to 1 ratio. The power required for an exhaust fan is a function of the volume handled and the combined suction and pressure developed. Therefore, excessive pipe friction or collector losses increase the power requirements to a great extent.

So far as this writer knows, there is no way of determining in advance the resistance or pressure loss through a cyclone type of dust separator except by actual test. Collector resistances of this type vary all the way from ½" water column to 8" or 9" water column.

When it is considered that the average mill suction system with proper equipment and design will not exceed 6" or 7" water column developed by the fan, and the average terminal elevator system may develop as high as 12" or 15" total pressure, the collector resistance alone may account for a considerable part of the power required.

It may also be of interest to know that the majority of cyclone type collectors in use have never been tested to determine their efficient separating capacities or the pressure losses at those capacities. If it is not important to have a properly designed and efficient dust separator on the system, why bother to purchase an efficient exhaust fan which has been tested and rated for efficient operation? Many owners who build their own cyclone collectors or purchase them from the nearest tin shop, will obtain prices and compare construction and operating features of the fan they are going to use from several different manufacturers.

In many dust control installations it is desirable to have floor sweep outlets for taking away the ordinary sweepings and any small spills that are common, and with a properly arranged system these floor sweep outlets can be connected into the main suction system with small additional cost and without increasing the capacity or power required to any appreciable extent.

Since dust control in a grain handling or processing plant has to do with the safety of the plant and the health of the employees, the insurance company carrying insurance and many times, the State Industrial Commissions, are interested in the type of installation made.

Some of the states have an industrial code that determines in general the requirements, and the National Fire Prevention Bureau has also set up regulations and recommendations applying to most installations. These should be considered by any owner in making changes or additions to his dust control installation.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### A Corn Ceiling Headache

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The corn ceiling has just put us out of the corn game. The farmers do not pay any attention to it and boot-leg the corn right past our door. We do not get enough to keep our retail going, and it is out of the question to buy the corn at our ceiling. I am going to ship in corn, and then add the proper margin for resale. I could buy the corn locally for at least 10c per bushel less than the shipped in corn, but that would exceed the ceiling. Some farmers are selling at the ceiling and charging \$10 for delivering 100 bus. of it a few miles. Then the limitation order No. 52 just finished things up about right. If they have no way or means of policing these regulations why pass them. The few of us who abide by them are sure paying a high price for my loyalty.—O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind.

### Too Much Regimentation; Give Up After 25 Years

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.*—On account of the fire which destroyed our bean handling plant here on Jan. 31, we have, for the present, discontinued our bean business.

There is no incentive to rebuild. The nonsensical regulations on the handling of beans and peas made by the Federal Government removes any desire to continue the bean business.

The elevator men were first given a severe headache, by having their canning customers taken away from them by the order of the Government, forbidding the packing of beans in tin. As the canners consumed nearly 50% of our Michigan crop, that was a severe blow.

Second, came the ruling that the 200 and 500 bag cars were cancelled, and Michigan shippers must load 80,000-lb. cars. There are only a few buyers left in the United States who can handle an 800 bag car. This was a ridiculous order and would have no more defense than were the Government to issue an order saying that everybody in the United States had to wear a size 12 shoe.

The elevators in Michigan, most of them were constructed many years ago, and the capacity of the elevator bins or the storage space is not enough to enable them to handle 80,000-lb. cars to advantage. Neither is the space of the wholesale grocers able to handle to advantage the increased minimum cars on all of the various items that they purchase and sell.

On Apr. 1 the Government froze all beans and peas in the elevators and warehouses and all future purchases of beans and peas on the basis of 55% of beans and 60% of the peas must be set aside for Government requirements. Nothing in the order made provision for the financing on the Government frozen merchandise.

With the 80,000-lb. cars confronting the shippers when you tie up 55% and 60% of your bean and pea purchases, it means that you have got to buy around 160,000 lbs. of merchandise, to furnish bin room and storage capacity, etc., in order to be able to ship an 80,000-cap. car.

And lastly to add to our troubles the Federal Government has advised the farmers that beginning Sept. 1st, the price on Michigan beans will be \$6.00 per hundred to the farmers. If that price was issued with the idea of encouraging a large acreage to be planted this Spring, it had the effect of causing the farmers to hold all the beans they have left on the farm, rather than selling them, because they can afford to wait three or four months to get 70c to \$1.00 per hundred more for their beans, if they will hold

them until Sept. 1st. Few, if any, beans are being marketed and the result is that the picking facilities of the elevators are idle, when the 1942 crop, of heavy pickers, should be going through the picking room at the present time.

Why this Government wishes to continue having people issue orders, who know nothing about the effect of such orders, or have no knowledge of the business on which the orders are issued, is something we cannot understand. The Government, instead of asking for the co-operation of experienced bean men who have carried this industry along for the last 50 years, are ignoring the practical men, and really seem to resent even suggestions from the men who know how. Instead each mail brings new orders, cancellations and changes from men who are impractical, but are drawing large salaries and expenses from the public funds, and whose chief delight seems to be to demoralize the industry and to issue bureaucratic orders which are unworkable.

Unless some relief is given, you will see in the next twelve months, the greatest breakdown in the history of the Nation in the handling of beans.—Peacefully yours, Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Barrett, Port Huron, Mich.

P. S.—On 80,000-lb. cars of beans and peas we must have 320,000 points furnished by the buyer before shipment. If that don't hog tie the business, then we are Chinese.

### Terminal Superintendents to Confer at Duluth

New war-time problems confronting plant operators will be aired and solutions sought at the specially called meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents to be held at the Hotel Duluth, Duluth, Minn., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 18-20, according to an announcement from Gilbert P. Lane, Riverdale, Ill. While this conference has been termed an "executive" meeting in an effort to reduce rail travel, "nevertheless," Mr. Lane states, "so many plant managers and superintendents are being called upon to face new situations that the sessions will unquestionably be better attended than ever before."

Shortage of manpower, job instruction training, manning tables, replacement summaries, training and holding the new employee, safety training, salary and job freezing, women employees and the problems their introduction entails, and many other kindred discussions will take up one session. Handling farm-stored grains, carrying corn over the summer, moisture studies, and the successful round table on handling and storing, will take another session.

War time protection, inspection of the precautionary measures in vogue in the Duluth-Superior area, static, dust explosion prevention, training the new employee in fire prevention work, and kindred topics will take up a third session.

Operation and maintenance questions—always productive of innumerable new ideas—will share a fourth session with the safety committee's reports and the awarding of trophies to those going thru the last contest without an injury. Topics of interest to all of the widely diversified industries represented in the association's membership will have their inning.

Inasmuch as there is such widespread interest in the temporary grain storage annexes built in Fort William and Port Arthur, a post convention inspection tour has been arranged following the Duluth convention. Border restrictions have been relaxed. Good fishing will offer

further inducement to tarry in the world's grain storage capital.

Reservations in Duluth should be made with Oscar W. Olsen, F. H. Peavey & Co., Board of Trade, and with R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Box 142, Fort William. The sessions are to be open to members and non-members alike, and management has likewise promised to fully participate.

### S.-E. Nebraska Dealers Meet

The annual meeting of the Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Brown's Park, Nebraska City, the night of May 19, with an attendance of 68.

Daniel O'Brien and J. C. Cusack of the Omaha O.P.A. office explained the operation of price ceiling orders on grain.

The consensus of the grain men was that the chaotic condition now facing their trade because of the confusion caused by corn ceilings is going to get worse before it gets better. Some of them believe the price ceiling will break down.

Officers elected are Geo. W. Smith of the Farmers Elevator Co., Pawnee City, pres.; Robert Lare of Butler-Welsh, Nebraska City, vice-pres.; Henry Stoewe, Farmers Elevator, Nebraska City, sec'y-treas., and Fred Marquardt, Avoca, G. B. White, Unadilla, and George Stites, Union, directors.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its annual convention this spring.

May 27, 28. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago.

June 6, 7. Nebraska Grain Dealers and Managers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 11. The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Lewis Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Ida.

June 15, 16. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 18, 19, 20. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Duluth Hotel, Duluth, Minn.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

### Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
Feb. 27	31,038	36,956	14,619	37,542
Mar. 6	32,682	36,639	16,213	38,589
Mar. 13	33,325	36,258	17,367	40,946
Mar. 20	35,160	35,077	18,523	40,936
Mar. 27	35,577	33,902	20,584	43,436
Apr. 3	35,978	33,273	21,030	42,871
Apr. 10	36,012	32,909	21,366	42,460
Apr. 17	36,135	26,039	22,637	43,477
Apr. 24	35,711	33,902	20,584	43,436
May 1	35,461	23,320	22,105	38,789
May 8	36,224	22,466	21,529	38,575
May 15	35,820	21,215	19,773	38,569
May 22	35,895	20,861	18,999	38,569



# Agriculture's Clock Turns Backward

From Address by Pres. Philip Raymond O'Brien of the Chicago Board of Trade before the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria

What a story there is in your half century of service to agriculture. In that span of fifty years the gardens of the State have spread from border to border, villages have grown to towns, and towns to cities. Mud trails have been transformed into a pattern of highways and railways, and the products of the State flow in endless rivers to consumers of this and other lands. Yours is a proud record of service to farmer and urbanite, a service inspired by imagination and initiative. May it continue and broaden in its basic public value.

Our Chicago Board of Trade preceded you by 45 years. Our 95th anniversary last month could hardly be a day of rejoicing. For we have felt the withering touch of excessive control and interference. Of course we are operating under a war economy and we must expect the incident hardships. But we are likewise functioning under administrative agencies of our Government whose acts, one on the other, stop up the commercial channels and block the free flow of grain.

**REMOVE SHACKLES FROM PRODUCTION.**—One thought is taking root thruout the corn belt. It is a conviction that what the country needs is removal of shackles from the right of production. Give the farmer prices that will encourage greatest possible production, production permitting him to draw back the experienced help driven from farm to industry by high wages and short hours.

Have you tried to reconcile Government insistence on grain ceilings, at levels indicated, with the facts as they exist? Analysis of index comparisons of factory workers' earnings, farm prices, retail food costs and cost of living (counting the index basis of 1910-1914 at 100) prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that in February, 1943, hourly earnings of factory workers were 444.3; weekly earnings of factory workers 367.1; prices received by farmers 178; retail food costs 172.4, and cost of living 175.2. Compared to the 100 per cent figure for the base period, this shows that the hourly and weekly earnings of factory workers has increased in disproportionate ratio to the prices received by farmers. The figures also show that the percentage of the family income spent for commodities is the lowest percentage in over 30 years.

Definitely price incentive will increase production. A clear-cut example of this was the very wise move made by Secretary Wickard over a year ago to expand hog production. It was shown again in the guaranteed production price for soybeans last year. Hog production rose more than 75 per cent by reason of this price stimulus. Soybean production was increased to a greater extent.

**CORN CEILING PENALIZES GROWERS.**—In the recent ceiling on corn a serious error was made, in the opinion of many observers. It penalizes the farmer who sells his corn through commercial channels as against the farmer who feeds his corn on the farm. Corn fed into hogs returns the farmer at least \$1.40 per bushel. With a minimum guaranty of \$13.75 for hogs until September, 1944, this may well result in such large hog production involving so much feed that there will be available little if any commercial corn for processors, feed manufacturers and others.

Even the calling of corn loans of 1938-1939-40-41 by Commodity Credit Corporation would hardly relieve this situation to any degree. Bear in mind that about 20 per cent of the corn raised is sold off the farm. In bushels this totals around 500,000,000 to 600,000,000. Placing a ceiling of approximately 35c per bushel less delivered Chicago, as against its value on the farm, only can result in practically all of it being used on the farm with resultant in-

ability of commercial users to obtain supplies. It is no idle thought that this may mean a serious slow-up in our war effort, for much of our commercial processing output is thus used.

**FALLACY IN FLOUR CEILING.**—Despite these highly disturbing possibilities, there is at present a ceiling price on flour which reflects approximately 89 per cent of wheat parity, and an insistent determination that bread prices shall not be permitted to increase a cent a loaf over the March, 1942, ceilings. All this in the face of progressive wage increases and progressive rise in prices of an endless number of products essential to the general welfare. Ceilings are set as a step to stop inflation and in the belief full production can be obtained. Of course there is much fallacy in this thinking.

It is not bias or empty criticism to point these dangers. Turn to the oil business. Men who have spent their lives in that industry severely criticize Government refusal to permit a rise in oil prices that will encourage drilling and assure safety of supply in this vital article of war. Farmers who feed beef cattle are forced to do so at a loss as a consequence of current price ceilings with the resultant loss of millions of pounds of much needed meat.

There never was a time—as all will agree—when our people were better prepared to pay a fair price for the products of our farms. National income is the highest on record. At present prices, food takes the smallest percentage of workers' total income in the past thirty years. Vast sums would be involved in any policy of holding down consumer prices. Our staggering debt would finally move to a day of reckoning. Subsidies could no longer be granted. The inevitable crash in farm prices would come when our economy was least prepared to endure the impact.

**FARMERS TELL WHAT'S WRONG.**—There was a recent survey by Frank Gannett of the Gannett Newspapers on "Why America Faces a Food Crisis." Answers came from more than 5,000 farmers and their leaders over the country, answers to a series of questions designed to reveal facts. Results are interesting. They showed lack of experienced help 89.8 per cent; too much Washington regulation 88.8 per cent; misunderstanding of farm problems in Washington, 85.9 per cent; need for profit-insuring prices, 82.9 per cent, and lack of machinery, 78.8 per cent.

**FIXING PRICES** even in grain is no simple task. All types and all grades of each grain would have to be fixed at each market and the various types and each grade at the various points, all with their proper differentials, obviously an impossible task. Observe, if you will, the various shortages of the different grades of cotton as well as the different types of wheat.

**SUBSIDIES** must be paid for out of the Treasury, which means more borrowing, which means adding enormously to the public debt and hence to the threat of inflation which is the twin of overswollen public debt. Subsidies become issues in political campaigns. Men are elected to office solely on their pledges to maintain subsidies which take from some to give temporarily to others, although recipients of subsidies invariably in the final accounting pay and pay and pay.

Subsidies are the temporary magic for evading unpleasant issues, for dodging the cry for basic correction in an unbalanced economy. And, incidentally, subsidies are a means of creating and maintaining a strong centralized government, the type of government that leans to dic-

tatorship and the type of government in axis lands that has brought on the most devastating war in all history.

**ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND MARKETING MACHINERY.**—Are we yet unconvinced that many of the officials in the bureaus and agencies regard the great marketing machinery as having no place in our economy? Has this thinking reached the stage where no consideration is to be given to the century-old method of effective distribution of the products of the farm, a system that permits continuance of farmer initiative, individualism and reward for superior effort?

**AGRICULTURE AGAINST REGIMENTATION.**—The war should not be used as an excuse to strike out on new trails, trails that are filled with economic pitfalls and that lead only to disillusionment. Mark these words: agriculture is not ready, and, in America, never will be ready to submit to a bureaucratic strait-jacket. One doesn't get this conviction simply by reading the public prints. Go deep into the farm producing belt and talk to the farmer, the man who is American from head to toes. He is growing impatient and his impatience is usually the advance agent of profound changes in policy. He shall not submit to a further turning back of the clock of agriculture.

Nor can agriculture alone be regimented. If it is regimented, no other industry need send to know for whom the bell tolls. It will be tolling for all alike. One by one all industries will be drawn into the same pattern of effective dictatorship over the conduct of business. It will mark the end of the American way. Personal initiative will have been touched by a withering hand. We will have lost all for which the American people have bled and died in the fight for freedom since that first group of hardy men and women set foot on American shores in search of the right to live in accordance with the dictates of their hearts.



Philip R. O'Brien, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Oneida, Kan., May 19.—Wheat and oats look good but corn planting is delayed on account of rains. The flax is looking fine.—Geiger Grain Elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—Indiana's 1943 winter wheat crop has been estimated by the Purdue University at 15,376,000 bus., 12 per cent more than last year.—W. B. C.

Petersburg, Ind.—The recent flood along White River, did a great deal of damage and wheat and alfalfa in the bottoms were lost or badly damaged.—W. B. C.

Collyer, Kan., May 17.—Wheat is looking fine around this part of the state. Early wheat is heading. There will be a lot of volunteer wheat harvested.—N. H. Crandall, mgr. Robinson Elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—Many thousands of acres of soybeans were badly damaged during the recent floods along the lower Wabash River. Corn planting also has been greatly delayed.—W. B. C.

McKinney, Tex., May 19.—Corn is late but making rapid progress under favorable weather condition; wheat about 75 per cent; oats about 50 per cent acreage with condition about 65 per cent.—Geo. Reinhardt, Reinhardt & Co.

Utica, Kan., May 21.—Wheat has suffered some from lack of moisture. Could still have 75 per cent crop. All spring barley 100 per cent failure. Some good winter barley. Few fields infested with Green bugs but not serious as yet.—Eberhardt & Simpson.

Helena, Mont., May 19.—Re-seeding of abandoned winter wheat acreage to other crops has been completed as has the planting of small grain crops generally east of the Continental Divide. West of the mountains such work is still only about half done. Flax, bean, and potato planting continues. Some corn has been planted in the eastern counties.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Agr. Statistician.

Ottawa, Can., May 17.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on intentions of farmers for 1943 points to a decrease of 21% in the acreage devoted to wheat. The total wheat area for 1943 is placed at 17,087,100 acres, or 21% under 1942. An increase of 16% is indicated in the barley area to 8,087,100 acres. An increase of 13% is indicated in the oats area. The biggest jump, 69% is indicated on flax.

Winchester, Ind., May 22.—The delay in getting corn and soybean ground ready for planting has been terrific, but to offset this we have had almost 100% recovery in our wheat situation. Wheat will be heading out here next week, don't think prospects were ever any better. Farmers claim it has stood enough to cover the bare places and they are looking for a big crop. Oats, of course, are 100% good. Prospects for alfalfa, clover, timothy hay was never better, so take it all in all maybe we will pull through.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Decatur, Ill., May 22.—Wheat and oats are making progress altho there will be some water damage. Pastures have been helped and what hay is left is making good growth. The delay in getting the corn and soybean crops planted can only be considered as serious, altho if the corn can be planted by the 15th and beans by the 20th of next month and growing conditions are favorable the balance of the season good crops can still be produced. Not over 7% of the corn acreage over the entire state was planted before the heavy rains started and no doubt considerable of this acreage will have to be replanted. Some fields that were planted have corn showing above the ground, however, water is also covering parts of many of these fields. With practically all of the corn acreage this day and age planted to hybrids and with power machinery that permits working 24 hours a day when field conditions are right it may be well to keep our chins up yet for a while and hope and pray weather conditions will turn as favorable for the balance of the season as they have been unfavorable. There will be a large acreage planted in corn if conditions will permit getting the job done.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Kalispell, Mont.—Application of the Kalispell Feed & Grain Co. for a pea cannery plant, has been provided by the War Production Board. The new plant will be ready for the harvest season this fall. In compliance with the request of the Department of Agriculture, 5,900 acres of peas will be grown this season.—F. K. H.

Bicknell, Ind., May 15.—White River is the highest it has been here in twenty years; not much corn had been planted but it is going to be late before they can get in to plant corn now. The wheat is all gone in the lowlands, so all in all it looks pretty dark for an average crop this year.—O. L. Barr.

## Flax Crop News

Minneapolis, Minn., May 22.—Good rains over the principal flax-growing areas of the Northwest during the last weekend were of considerable benefit. These rains have been followed by cool, sunny weather which is satisfactory for the development of the flax crop. In central North Dakota an average of only 1/4 inch of rain fell and in central South Dakota only 1/2 inch during the last week. In these areas there is still not enough moisture. There have been heavy rains in Kansas during the past week, probably too much for the good of the flax crop, although we have no reports of any extensive damage. Preliminary reports on acreage show an increase in Minnesota of 10 to 15%, South Dakota 15%, Iowa 15%, North Dakota 40 to 50%, and Kansas 10% above last year's acreage.

The Winnipeg Free Press in its crop report today estimates the flax acreage at 1,979,000 compared with the Government's figure of 2,516,000.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. I. Daniels.

## Cargill Crop Review

Unseasonably cold weather during May retarded crop growth and development over much of the country, and delayed corn planting, reports T. R. Shaw, editor of the Cargill Crop Bulletin, in the May 20 issue.

East of the Mississippi River conditions were a little more favorable for the growing crops with sufficient moisture to carry them through for some time. Heavy rains over the South-Central states caused considerable property damage but little loss to crops. Generous rains over the Southwest winter wheat area were especially timely in relieving much of the drought areas of Kansas and Oklahoma. The Texas Panhandle could use more moisture soon as the crop is rapidly nearing maturity and harvesting will start toward the end of May.

Most observers agree that the winter wheat and winter rye will be unusually small crops. Spring wheat is expected to offset some of the winter wheat loss as the acreage may be slightly over last year's. The oats crop is expected to be around normal while the barley crop will be under the record crop raised last year. Corn acreage will no doubt be increased over last year but the production will be much less, due to the unfavorable spring growing conditions and partly to poor seed. It will be a most uncertain but interesting crop to study.

Prospects at present are very encouraging over the spring wheat areas.

The fall sown oats in the southwest suffered a severe loss from the effects of greenbugs.

A record acreage of flax is being sown and the largest crop ever raised in this country is expected. The early sown flax that was up suffered from the recent frost and some fields will have to be resown.

Planting has been delayed by unfavorable weather conditions in most all sections of the country.

## Corn Millers Re-Elect Officers

The annual meeting of the American Corn Millers Federation was held May 3 at Chicago. C. S. Kenney of the O.P.A. conducting an informal question and answer period on the ceiling regulation affecting the industry.

The comparative feeding value of white hominy feed and ground yellow corn was reported on by the hominy feed committee.

Efforts to increase production of white corn were described.

During the year 23 members were added, and four lost.

The old officers were re-elected: Pres., J. J. Mullen, Kankakee, Ill.; first vice-pres., K. L. Juve, Battle Creek, Mich.; second vice-pres., C. R. Martin, St. Joseph, Mo.; treas., R. D. Huth, Milwaukee, Wis., and sec'y, Harry Hunter, Chicago.

## Burlington Crop Report

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. issued the following reports on crop conditions in territory adjacent to lines for the first half of May: **Winter Wheat: Illinois:** About 10% less acreage planted than last year. Cold weather retarded growth. Condition fair to good. **Iowa:** Only a small crop has been planted. It is estimated 7% of crop planted tributary to CB&Q will be abandoned due to winter damage. Progress of crop slow; condition, fair to good. **Missouri:** Condition fair to good, being about 75% of the ten year average. Growth retarded by dry cool weather. Recent rains have improved its condition. In St. Joseph territory this year's acreage is 88% of that planted last fall. In Kansas City and Leavenworth territory acreage is about 75% of normal. In Quincy territory 108,000 acres seeded last fall compared with 74,000 acres in the fall of 1941. **Nebraska:** 2,967,000 acres seeded last fall compared with 2,938,000 in the fall of 1941. Abandonment estimated at 7.5%. **Kansas:** Acreage slightly less than a year ago. Growth slow account cool wet weather. Indications are yield will not equal that of last year. **Colorado:** According to U. S. Government figures, 736,151 acres planted in CB&Q counties this year compared with 837,000 acres last year. Condition very good, especially around Yuma and Wray. Crop this year may equal last year's or exceed it. **South Dakota:** There are only about 3,100 acres in our territory. Condition good and yield estimated at 15 bus. to the acre. **Wyoming:** Acreage slightly less than planted last year. Crop in good condition except in Sheridan and Arvada sections, where considerable wheat winter-killed; this acreage will be seeded to spring wheat. **Montana:** Acreage adjacent to CB&Q totals 60,200 acres, compared with 72,000 acres last year. Crop in good condition, with ample moisture and a yield equal to that of last year anticipated. **C. & S.:** In excellent condition. Prospects for better than average crop. Total production not likely to equal last year's record crop. **F. W. & D. C.:** Crop in good condition, with 600,100 acres reported planted on Main Line, North Plains Line and Wichita Valley. Spring wheat acreage in Nebraska in CB&Q territory about same as last year. Crop in good condition except there may be some damage in Sidney territory account freeze. Acreage in that territory small compared with winter wheat acreage. **Colorado:** Acreage placed at 72,740 acres, compared with 82,100 acres last year. **South Dakota:** Acreage a little larger than 17,500 acres planted last year in our territory. Growth retarded by cold weather. **Wyoming and Montana:** Crop still being planted. Acreage about 10% larger than last year. **C. & S.:** Acreage slightly reduced. Prospects good. **Corn:—Illinois-Iowa:** Wet weather conditions have retarded preparation of soil. Outlook is for acreage 10% greater than last year. **Missouri:** Planting now getting under way. **Lines West:** Very little corn planted to date due to cold weather planting. Soil is ready and with warm weather planting will be completed soon. Acreage expected to be slightly more than last year. **C. & S.:** Small increase in acreage. Soil in good condition. **Oats:—Illinois:** Sowing well advanced. Acreage will be about 5% greater than last year. **Iowa:** Crop only slightly larger than last year. **Missouri:** Condition fair, ranging from 75 to 85% of normal. Has made slow progress; some damage by floods. Recent rains have proven beneficial. In our Kansas City and Leavenworth territories acreage about 120% of ten year average. In our Quincy territory 220,000 acres planted this year, compared with 200,000 acres last year. **Nebraska:** Acreage slightly less than last year. Crop in good condition but some abandonment in eastern part of the state. **Kansas:** Little larger acreage than last year planted; progress slow but crop is in fair to good condition. **C. & S.:** Crop planted earlier than last year and now in almost perfect condition. **Rye:—Nebraska:** Acreage planted slightly more than last year but only about 53% of crop will be harvested for grain. Present outlook good, but the crop needs warmer weather. **Kansas:** Only light acreage. **Colorado:** Small acreage planted in our territory. **South Dakota:** Acreage in our territory approximately 2,500 acres. **Barley:—Nebraska:** Crop retarded by cold wet weather. Some abandonment in eastern part of the state. Acreage expected to be slightly larger than last year in our territory. **Kansas:** Acreage increased somewhat but crop needs warmer weather. **C. & S.:** Crop planted earlier than last year and now in almost perfect condition. Approximately 25% increase in acreage.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Spokane, Wash.—Federal inspection of wheat here during April totaled 1,732 carloads, and brought the total inspected here for the season to date 15,647 against 13,881 a year ago. Seattle had 675 carloads for the month; Portland, 664; Pendleton, Ore., 744; Tacoma, 584; Great Falls, Mont., 1,224.—F.K.H.

United States grain in store afloat at domestic markets the week ended May 25, in 1,000 bus. compared to a year ago, shown in parentheses, was as follows: Wheat, 177,514 (222,698); corn, 27,269 (65,997); oats, 8,835 (4,007); rye, 22,183 (17,314); barley, 9,063 (4,932); flax, 875 (1,753).—M. S. D. A.

Winnipeg, Man., May 17.—Coarse grains are still in demand for shipment to the United States, and the movement to date has been fairly extensive in spite of transportation difficulties. From Aug. 1 to May 6, 35 million bushels of oats and 14½ million bushels of barley have been shipped to American destinations, and further shipments are in progress. Under an agreement made a year ago, the United States agreed to accept surplus feed grains from Canada and since that time the unparalleled consumption of feed grains in the United States makes it apparent that all available supplies which can be shipped from Canada will be needed.—James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Ottawa, Ont.—Shipments of Canadian oats to American destinations, in the week ended May 13, all-rail except as noted, totaled 1,947,049 bus. as compared with 4,018,846 the previous week. Included were direct shipments from western country elevators of 559,424 bus, 52,118 from eastern elevators and 137,353 from Fort William, as well as 1,198,154 via the lakes. Total shipments from Aug. 1 are 37,318,379 bus.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during April, expressed in bushels and compared with the same month in 1942, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,762,300 (2,681,420); corn, 16,548 (118,164); oats, 23,500 (34,000); rye, 3,200; barley, 1,666 (6,249); soybeans, 1,045,433; flaxseed, 24,500 (777,760); shipments, wheat, 1,337,000 (4,376,000); corn (1,000).—Dept. of Inf. and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Decatur, Ill., May 22.—Under present conditions producers naturally will hold back the grain they now have on hand. It is only logical for growers to want to watch the progress of the new crop for a while before they will market corn freely. This of course does not help to relieve the tight feed situation and the uncertainty of being able to get supplies when needed will cause some feeders to liquidate their hogs and cattle.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during April, compared with April, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 3,218,626 (638,444); corn, 8,290 (18,541); oats, 26,704 (7,213); rye, (37,991); barley, 1,798 (1,665); shipments, wheat, 2,681,285 (1,023,354); corn, 116,437 (10,647); oats, 22,882 (12,340); rye, 1,421 (1,800); barley, 520 (487); soybeans, 93,400.—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., May 20.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending May 13, 1943, as compared to the preceding week and the same period in 1942, the latter two shown consecutively in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 3,081,847 (3,906,273) (184,341,032); oats, 2,395,234 (3,370,127) (28,408,893); barley, 1,240,819 (1,846,591) (24,268,927); rye, 321,013 (493,366) (5,010,414); flaxseed, 42,977 (76,121) (4,648,641).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

## Fluctuations of Chicago May Futures

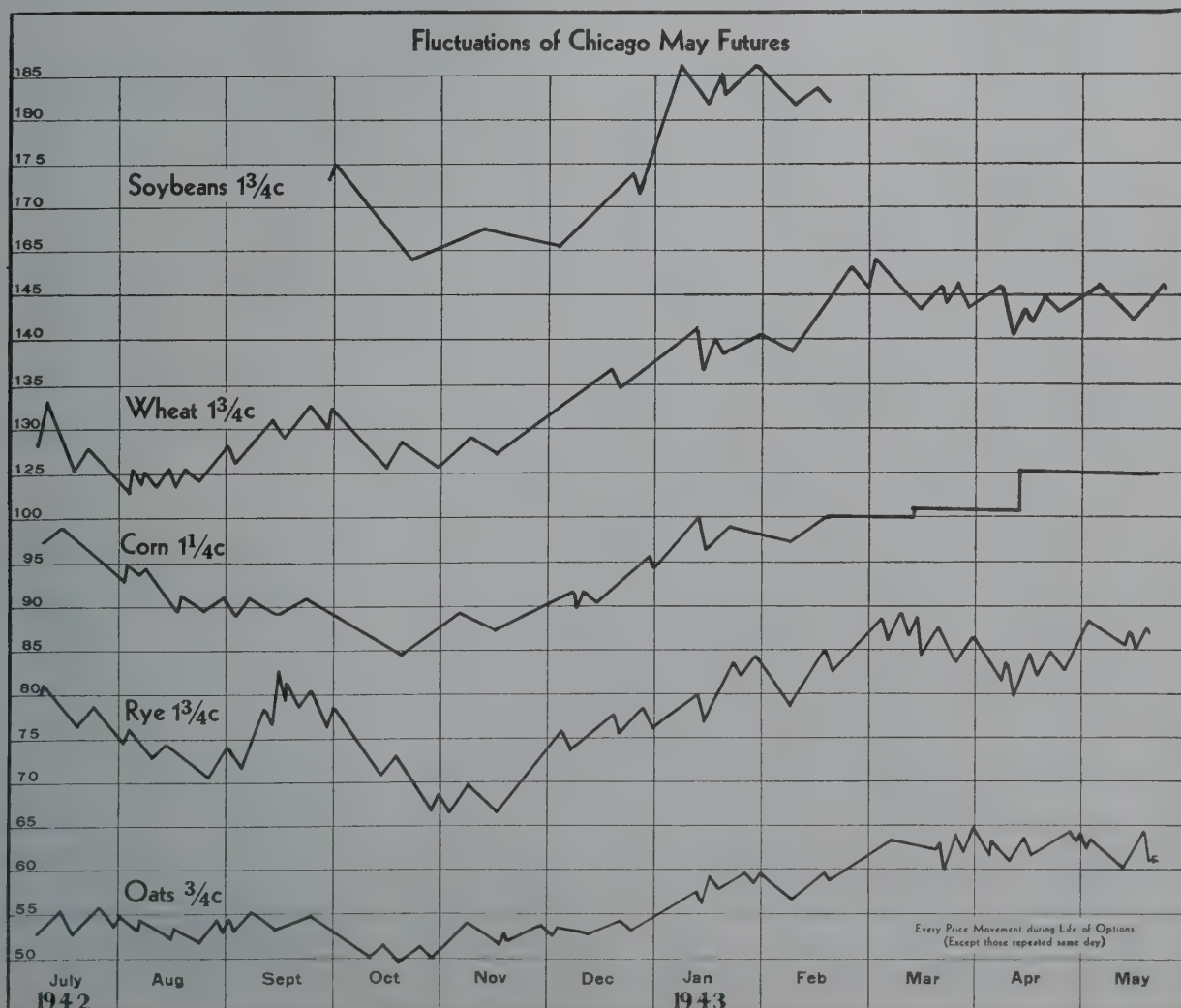
Rye has become the 1943 star performer in the grain futures markets. In volume of transactions and daily price movement rye exceeds all other grains.

Interest has become so great the rye pit was overcrowded and the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade ordered trading transferred beginning May 27 to the much larger corn pit, the corn traders being relegated to the disused soybean pit.

The first trade in rye for May, 1943, delivery was made July 8 at 80c, dropping to 70¾ Aug. 27, rallying to 83¾ before dropping to the low of 65¾ in November. The top on the option was reached Mar. 8 at 89¾, closing May 21 at 87c. The July delivery which closed the same day at 88½ to ¾ has advanced 5 cents more by May 26.

Wheat made its first trade July 7 at 128½, low in August at 122½, high Mar. 4 at 149¾

[Concluded on page 420]





# Illinois Dealers Hold 50th Annual

Notwithstanding all highways were flooded and many towns in central Illinois were submerged, about 250 grain dealers and elevator operators braved the continuous downpour and swollen streams to attend the fiftieth annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n in Peoria May 19 and 20.

Wednesday morning was devoted to registration and visiting. L. W. Patzer was in charge of registration and banquet tickets. J. D. Stevens and Jack McCann of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. pinned an identification badge to every lapel.

The first session was called to order by Pres. N. R. Peine of Minier. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Carrol O. Morong of the First Baptist Church, and Homer Dewey welcomed the visitors to Peoria.

PRES. PEINE delivered a short address, saying:

## PRESIDENT PEINE'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

It has been a short year since we met in this room for our 1942 convention and as we now know we were just beginning to realize what confusing problems confronted us. What we were up against was more than a simple "before breakfast job." It was a job that grew bigger and bigger as fall and winter approached. Our experience of the past year should prove very valuable to this 1943 convention and help us to be prepared to deal with the future more intelligently.

This war has made many regulations and controls necessary, and they have all come in addition to the multitude of new ideas that have gradually appeared in the last 15 years, and the grain dealers have borne this extra burden as a necessary sacrifice in time of crisis. However, many have simply resigned themselves to the present situation as though it were a permanent fixture rather than planning for the future and thoughtfully considering the continued freedom of the grain business. Now we have no objections to sensible regulations and controls that lead to some high purpose, and we are meeting this crisis with determination and hard work, but we are asking that every sacrifice we contribute be used for the purpose of winning this war, but for this purpose alone.

This past year has been a trying year for country grain dealers, especially in the handling of the bean crop. I know we had a very unusual year, but the weather conditions might bring a repetition of last fall's conditions and I do hope that before the 1943 harvest begins we will have a more definite understanding as to the discounts and grading of beans. I also wish to call your attention to the fact that we have a controlled market in corn and with this in effect we must have more margins in the handling of these grains, as present margins will not do much to maintain or build new elevators.

SECY W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, presented the following report:

## SECRETARY CULBERTSON'S ANNUAL REPORT

This is the 50th anniversary of the founding of our association and an age of organization and co-operation. With the true, honest, spirit of co-operation much more can be accomplished in any line of business, not only for the members of an organization but for the whole people as well.

This was the commendable, incipient, motive prompting the organization of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n 50 years ago, and has been its ruling spirit ever since.

Its policies have not only militated against wrong and error, correcting inaccuracies and abuses, but they have been constructive, operating in the direction of many new and improved ways of handling the grain business of the

state. Its membership is composed of many of the best business men of the country, who champion all causes in accord with honesty, justice and equity. Its purposes are to protect, simplify and uniform all the grain handling industries of the state. It is a brotherhood of progressive grain men whose ambition is to place upon a higher plane the grain business of this state and nation.

The year just passed has been the busiest and most trying that I have experienced in the little more than 25 years I have been your secretary. The office has been called upon for more information than ever before, which resulted in a great increase in correspondence and office work. The trying feature has been due to the volume of releases and regulations issued by various governmental agencies that had to be read and analyzed, and when finally figured out had been amended and had to be gone over again.

We have, from time to time, informed the membership by bulletin of those matters of importance, and such will continue to be our practice.

**RATES ON CORN:** Shortly after our last annual meeting the Illinois carriers served notice of their intention to permit the rates on corn from northern Illinois points to Chicago, which this Ass'n and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois obtained back in 1939 in order that the elevators could meet truck and barge competition, to expire as date of June 30th. We were not afforded a hearing on this, and from a conference with the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n it was decided our only recourse was to appeal to the Illinois Commerce Commission. This was done by the two state associations, with the result that the commission ordered the expiration suspended until Oct. 28th, and later extended the expiration to April 28th, and set the matter for a hearing in the office of the commission, in Chicago, for Feb. 9th. Just prior to this hearing the carriers withdrew their request for the cancellation of these rates and filed new schedules which established the so-called rates on corn in carload lots from points in Illinois to Chicago, subject to a new expiration date as of Oct. 31, 1943.

**CEILING FOR SOYBEANS:** When the C.C.C. took over the direction of the marketing and processing of the entire soybean crop a new problem was presented. The Department of Agriculture established a floor under the price of soybeans, and OPA established a ceiling on soybean meal and oil, but there was no space between the floor and ceiling. This was taken care of by subsidies. Said subsidies being provided by means of a contract between C.C.C. and the processors which governed the entire marketing operation, including the handling of the crop by the country elevators.

Country elevators were not consulted until the negotiations were nearly concluded, at which time the country elevators were invited in and told that they would be allowed 3½¢ for the handling of the beans, and would have to be responsible for the weights and grades. The country elevator representatives were unanimous in the opinion that this allowance was not enough, and the contract was amended to allow 4½¢ if there was no storage, but left at 3½¢ where the beans were handled under a storage contract.

It is our opinion that a more favorable contract could have been worked out if the country elevators had been allowed to participate in the conferences in which their fees were considered, and we have asked C.C.C. that no contract be considered for the handling of the 1943 soybean crop unless we are allowed to participate when it comes to setting fees for the country elevator. The present fees are not compensatory for the services the elevator must render.

Our 1943 Directory of the Grain Dealers of Illinois, listing all the country elevators in the state, was compiled and published as usual, and

for this 50th edition we were able to secure a greater volume of advertising than the previous issue, with the result it shows a profit after printing and mailing.

**ON ACCOUNT OF TIRE** and gasoline rationing I was not able to attend as many local meetings or make as many calls upon our members as in former years, with the result that while we have added to our membership the gain has not been as great as it should and we have a few more members delinquent, as to the payment of dues, than in past years.

The finances of the Association are in as good condition as of a year ago, as you will note from the following statement of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS	
Bal. on hand May 1, 1942.....	\$ 550.39
Membership dues.....	\$3,250.00
Directory advertising.....	1,312.50
Directory.....	4,562.50
Total.....	\$5,112.89
DISBURSEMENTS	
Postage.....	\$ 158.97
Annual convention.....	66.35
Telephone, telegraph, express.....	83.15
Office's expense.....	6.00
Office supplies.....	105.21
1943 directory.....	464.09
Dues to National Ass'n.....	100.00
Dues to Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.....	15.00
Social Security tax.....	33.00
Stenographer.....	898.85
Secretary's expense.....	222.17
Secretary's salary.....	2,392.60
	\$4,545.39

Bal. on hand May 1, 1943.....\$ 567.50

**RAY BOWDEN**, Executive Vice-Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, sent his regrets at his inability to attend.

**H. P. ENGLISH**, Vice Chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors, in discussing grain standards, said:

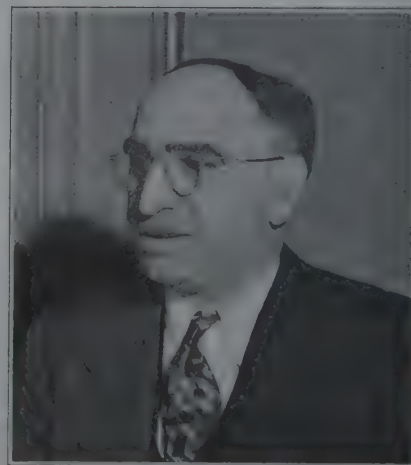
Damage to soybeans depends largely on the acid value or percentage of free fatty acid in the oil. Beans having over 1% deteriorate more rapidly. Damaged beans of the last crop have about the same or greater oil content as sound beans. As hulls contain little oil, their removal effects slight reduction in the oil content of split beans so the percentage of oil content of damaged beans is generally greater than that of sound beans.

The decomposition products of soybean oil found in the oil from badly damaged beans weighs more than the original undecomposed oil and tend to increase the apparent oil content.

Slight differences in percentages of damage reported by different markets or on different samples from the same shipment in the same market are traceable to variations in interpretations or careless sampling.

We encounter less variation in moisture tests because this test is made by a sensitive instrument, so a second test is quickly made to detect any differentiation.

Tolerances on various factors were permitted by the grading rules in the hope of attaining



N. R. Peine, Minier, Ill.,  
Re-elected President



uniformity, but trade practices now require an exact analysis for all factors.

RALPH M. FIELD, Pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, had pamphlets distributed showing the convictions of feed trade leaders on the puzzling problems now confronting feed makers and consumers. He said:

All elements of the feed trade have been asked to cooperate with the Government in securing the equitable distribution of all feed-stuffs to the best advantage of all.

If the farmers can get \$1.80 for their beans by holding until October, you cannot blame them for holding 1942 beans.

In the South both cottonseed meal and soybean meal are much cheaper than feed in the North.

K. J. MALTAS of the Feed Division of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. delivered a rapid-fire address on the appeal being made to feeders of Illinois to secure the efficient use of the feeds obtainable. He said:

The protein program in Illinois has been conducted by a committee of four cooperating with the Feed Trade Institute.

The University of Illinois is cooperating in the work 100% and advised the holding of district meetings, nine of which were largely attended by grain dealers, farmers and feed distributors.

We had five good speakers who addressed the farmers on feed conservation and got them organized for effective county work and supplied the county committees with posters, literature and articles for the local press for the promotion of the protein conservation program.

We got 81 county committees organized and at work.

The outlook for supplies next fall is far from encouraging. Many persons are going into the chicken raising business without any experience or knowledge of the problems to be encountered.

Avoid using soybean or other oil meals straight. Mix it with other feeds and conserve all protein feeds.

Poor milk producers should be disposed of and the cows producing two and three times as much milk favored with more feed, thereby using protein feeds more efficiently. Much good feed is now wasted on poor milk producers.

GEO. MONTGOMERY, Head Feed Division, OPA: We are trying to obtain a better understanding of the aims and purposes of the OPA in hope of securing your intelligent cooperation in the program designed for the common interests of all.

I am glad to second the appeal of President Peine for the preservation of the rights of the individual.

We anticipated that differentials between markets would greatly interfere with the success of price ceilings but are pleased to find that has met with little criticism.

The provision of one cent deduction from the price has caused much confusion. Sales have been made into the central market without any deduction.

The ceiling price on corn at Springfield, Mo., has caused much confusion and resulted in the distorted movement of grain.

We did not foresee that the corn market would get in a position where the country elevator operator would drive into the country and haul corn from farm to the elevator free of charge.

There is a fringe around the area of surplus production of corn where it has been difficult to fix an equitable price. This applies especially to Western Nebraska.

We recognize the trucker as a factor in the marketing of corn and the difficulty of regulating his activities. The elevator operator should have a profit on corn sold to the trucker.

Many of the problems we have struggled with have not yet been solved, but we are still seeking a solution which will be just and equitable to all.

The attempt to regulate the price paid for

corn by barge elevators has been most trying and we are still at sea.

What would you think of our fixing a price to be paid for corn to growers by the rail elevators and insist that corn for barge shipments be bot from the rail elevators?

All of us have much at stake. We have striven earnestly to preserve a fair margin for all and treat all interests equitably. We need your help.

I doubt there will be any change in the price of corn now in store.

All through his enlightening address Mr. Montgomery impressed his auditors with a sincere desire to hear from members of the trade to help the OPA to give fair consideration to all interests.

E. K. SHEPPERD: We realize the OPA has a big job on its hands in the corn ceiling program. Everybody was working on the original order of ceiling price at various terminals less 1c, less freight so bids to the country were fairly uniform until some markets started buying at their ceiling at price delivered. This effected a bid of 1c over former bids. It seems someone in the OPA advised this could be done provided shippers prepaid the freight. This is causing no end of confusion in bids for shipment.

Montgomery stated this condition would be changed by an amendment. The question arose—Will the ceiling at markets like Nashville and Philadelphia be changed to take into consideration the reduction in freight rates effective May 15th so their ceilings will be in line with other markets?

Mr. Montgomery replied, I think so.

PRESIDENT PEINE appointed committees on

Resolutions: W. A. Webb, LeRoy; H. C. Gring, Farmer City; Geo. E. Booth, Chicago; Homer Dewey, Peoria, and L. W. Railsback, Weldon.

Nominations: E. E. Hamman, LeRoy; Henry Blessman, Gridley, and John McLuckie, Lostant.

## The Second Session

The Thursday morning session was called to order by President Peine, who asked the dealers to tell their wishes regarding handling charges.

SECY CULBERTSON expressed the convictions of many in saying 5 cts. for handling beans was not enough. The loan value for beans makes the speculative element so hazardous handlers must get a greater handling charge or refuse to handle beans. Many dealers have refused to handle beans for less than cost and other cautious dealers will do likewise.

J. D. STEVENS of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. said a movement had been started to have all country elevators close half a-day each week to clean up and repair their plants. Good housekeeping reduces fire hazards and insures the safety of the elevator.

I visited an elevator recently which was equipped with anti-friction bearings. The owner bot the plant three years previously and had depended upon his helper to do the oiling, so no bearing had been oiled.

You must keep your plant in good running condition if you expect to keep it running. Dirt and dry bearings promote fires.

HENRY BLESSMAN, Gridley, of the Auditing Com'te reported the checking of the amounts collected and paid to the Treasurer as in keeping with the Secretary's report.

W. A. WEBB of the Resolution Com'te reported the following resolutions, which were:

## Resolutions Adopted

### Ask Increased Handling Charge

The press notices of the premiums and discounts tentatively announced for the 1943 bean crop appear so unworkable to the country elevator operators that we hereby Resolve as an Association respectfully to request the Department of Agriculture to simplify them in such a way that a country elevator while taking beans from thirty to forty combines each day could

arrive at the discounts or premiums by a more practical method.

Owing to the increase in the price of beans and a greater risk in handling, also the higher cost of operation we feel should justify an increased handling charge over the amount allowed on the 1942 crop.

### Appreciation

Resolved that we express our appreciation to the speakers on our program, and particularly the fine address given at the Banquet session by Philip R. O'Brien, President of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, and extend the thanks of the Association to the Peoria Board of Trade for the entertainment provided.

### Subscribe to War Program

Resolved that we subscribe to any action assisting the war program and approve curbing of inflation through control of wages and living costs, but we are against subsidies and price ceilings on basic agriculture products below full parity prices.

### Premiums for Beans Impracticable

WHEREAS, it is reputed that the CCC contemplates a regulation requiring that a premium shall be paid over the No. 2 price for each per cent of moisture below fourteen per cent contained in soybeans, as received from the producer, and

Whereas, compliance with such a ruling is not only impracticable but in effect virtually impossible, due to the fact that the moisture content of beans received directly from the field may vary several per cent not only throughout the same day but even in the same truck load, and

Whereas, no country elevator is designed to operate for the preservation of the identity of grains in such exacting degree, and the movement of truck-loads across the scale from various farms is so rapid as to tax to the limit the unloading facilities of the elevator when regard is had only to the problem of preserving in volume the integrity of No. 2 beans, regardless, excepting in harmful degree, of the varying moisture content of individual units, and

Whereas, any attempt at preserving the identity of the numerous separate units would not only necessitate the exclusive services of additional help in time of man-power shortage, but would require in every instance a wait that must inevitably create a congestion at the elevator and delay return of the trucks to the farms, and delay the entire harvesting operations unconscionably, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge that any thought of such requirement be abandoned as wholly impracticable of compliance on the part of the country grain trade.

T. E. HAMMAN: We did not store any beans of the last crop because we could not afford to tie up our storage room for an indefinite period and then have them empty the rest of the season.

The Com'te on Nominations recommended re-election of 1942 officers and the members elected N. R. Peine, Pres.; I. B. Barrett, 1st Vice Pres.; F. C. Dewey, 2nd Vice Pres.; Fred E. Verry, Treas., and W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y.

Five directors whose terms in office expired were re-elected, namely, N. L. Hubbard, C. J. Potter, L. W. Railsback, L. B. Walton and W. A. Webb.

The meeting adjourned without selecting time or place for the next meeting.

## Convention Notes

The Seedburo Equipment Co. had an attractive display of its extensive line of grain and seed testing appliances and supplies. P. W. Burrows in charge handed out giant size book matches. He was assisted by M. J. Mains and C. H. Clark.

Pencils in evidence were those of Cleveland Grain Co. and E. F. Havey.

FIFTY-TWO LOYAL FRIENDS of Larry Larimore, who long traveled Illinois in the interest of the Cleveland Grain Co., signed a round robin Wish-U-Well letter to Larry which stimulated him with so strong a desire to see his friends again, he immediately started to pack his grip.

## In Attendance at Peoria

The Chicago delegation was headed by Phillip R. O'Brien, pres. Chicago Board of Trade. Others from Chicago were: Geo. E. Booth, R. A. Bodmer, D. F. Gerdum, Lamson Bros. & Co.; L. R. Carpenter, Squire Cavitt, E. M. Combs, H. A. Fisherkeller, S. A. Hercsek, L. A. Laybourn, R. W. Leetch, A. W. Lipsey, A. W.

[Concluded on page 429]



# Handlers of Beans and Wheat Demand More Pay

The Country Elevator Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n met with official representatives of the A.A.A. at the Union League Club, Chicago, May 15th, to appeal for more compensation.

With S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., chairman of the Committee, there were present different members of the trade in support of an increased allowance for handling wheat and beans. Every speaker present agreed that no elevator operator had been able to make his handling expense at four and a quarter cents per bushel, and pointed out that many beans of the 1942 crop were still in the field, because the handling charges allowed were insufficient to meet the actual cost of the elevator operator.

In attendance were: George Bradley, regional director of Chicago; Carl Farrington, vice-pres. of C.C.C.; Wm. McArthur, Director Grain Division of C.C.C.; Wm. Henry of the C.C.C., Chicago office; Sam Hassell, ass't regional director; John Cole, Minneapolis regional director; W. B. Lathrop, regional director of the Kansas City office, and J. H. Lloyd, ass't regional director of Soybean Division of C.C.C.

One of the itemized statements of expense was presented by Grover Simpson, of Salina, Kan., whose firm operates 24 elevators in Kansas. He listed one of its elevators handling approximately 100,000 bus. of wheat and presented the following list of actual expenses of operating the house: he allowed \$300 for depreciation or 5% on the valuation of \$6,000. This, of course, would not take into consideration the deterioration of mechanical equipment, which usually is estimated at 20 to 25%; \$174 was allowed for inspection, protein tests, weighing and cooerage; \$63 was allowed for a year's financing purchases and exchange; \$1,500 salary was allowed for the manager and \$750 for the salary of helper; \$157 was the cost of supplies; \$239 for annual repairs; \$168 for telegraph and telephone communications; \$127 for light, heat and power; \$27 for bonding manager; \$46 for workmen's compensation insurance; \$9 for public liability; \$95 for fire insurance on buildings; \$133 for insurance on stock; \$55 for advertising; \$24 for social security taxes; \$135 for property taxes; \$5 for list of farmers mortgaging crops; \$7 to have weighing facilities tested; \$9 for traveling expense; \$16 for rent of site for elevator on railroad right of way; \$24 for bonding of elevator; \$506 for home office expense of supervising and in keeping records of country station. The allowance for shrinkage, dockage and discounts was \$541, making a total expense for handling the 100,000 bus. of wheat \$5,110. Other expense, such as extra labor, testing truck loads of wheat purchased for protein, was not included and neither was anything added for the grain elevator operator's possible profit.

Mr. Simpson as well as other dealers who testified were unanimous in the conviction that no grain dealer could possibly realize any profit from handling wheat at 5 cents a bushel.

C. C. BARNES, Winchester, Ind.—In my section of Indiana at least 15% of the 1942 crop of soybeans were never gathered. The local elevator operator did not urge the grower to harvest the crop because his allowance for handling was not sufficient to compensate him for his time and labor. Either cancel your regulations and limitations of charges for handling beans and wheat or do not expect the elevator men to wear out their machinery without any compensation. Lack of proper storage on the farm resulted in thousands of bushels of beans remaining in the fields; the elevator operator experienced difficulty in obtaining a permit to ship his own beans; the indefinite period of storage and small allowance for handling made it unprofitable to handle beans for others. The Government has taken all the profit motive out of

the bean business for the elevator operator, so do not expect him to handle another crop for nothing.

E. E. Allison and W. R. Springer, both line elevator operators with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., testified that it was not possible to handle wheat or beans for five cents a bushel and come out even.

Fred K. Sale, Sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, presented a letter from W. L. Woodfield, Sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, who stated:

"As secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, I feel that the country elevators are entitled to some consideration on this price hearing on soybeans.

"The entire Boards of Directors, as well as the stockholders and managers of the Farmers Elevators in Indiana, are all farmers and are usually the largest farmers in each community, hence they are speaking both as farmers and grain elevator operators.

"They agree that each operation whether in the elevator or on the farm must carry its own proportional share of overhead cost. They, as farmers, have been assured by Commodity Credit Corporation a reasonable profit on soybeans by setting the price of the 1943 crop higher than the farmers received for the 1939-1941 crops, yet the Commodity Credit Corporation expects these country elevators to handle these beans for less than they received for handling the 1939-1941 crops.

"Out of fairness to all people concerned and in line with the increased price to be paid to the farmers for producing these beans in this coming crop and considering the increasing cost of handling these beans which the country elevators will have to stand, we feel that we should have a 7 cent handling charge on the 1943 crop.

"Likewise on account of the increased overhead charges we feel that there should be an increase allowed for storage.

"Everyone should realize that the country elevators are an important link in the handling of beans from the farms to the mills and must be allowed enough profit to pay operating expenses. Also this past year, due to the wide difference in the grades placed on cars of beans at the different inspection points, nearly every country elevator lost money on handling these beans."

The secretaries of the state associations in attendance were: Fred K. Sale, of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed

Dealers Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y, Farmers Elevator Association of Ill.; A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y of Mo. Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Among other country dealers in attendance at the two sessions of Saturday were: H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex.; Bob Cargill, Minneapolis; R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.; Elton Kile, Killeville, O.; J. B. Mitchell, Kansas City, Mo.; H. B. Lee, Ohio Grain & Supply Ass'n; J. O. Pape, Fowler Grain Dealers, Inc., Fowler, Ind.; Mr. Hart, West Fuller and Mr. Hartnett of Kansas City, Mo.

When the meeting finally adjourned Saturday afternoon the representatives of the A.A.A. and C.C.C. were overwhelmed with convincing evidence that neither wheat nor oats could be handled at the low handling allowance granted the trade last year. Grain dealers who have had experience trying to make a profit at the low charge allowed by the C.C.C. should send their convictions in writing to the C.C.C., Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Those hopeful elevator operators who tried to handle beans and wheat last year when guaranteeing weights and grades know now it cannot be done. Why try and lose more money?

## The Texas State Ass'n Elects New Officers

Group meetings of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n were held in Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Lubbock and Vernon in lieu of one state-wide meeting.

At a directors' meeting in Fort Worth, April 18, Pres. Barks resigned and directors elected 1st V.-P. J. S. Lindsey of Ervine & Bishop, Houston, as president; Charles Wilson of Wilson Grain & Elevator, Coleman, as 1st V.-P.; Ray Ayers of R. C. Ayers & Son of Slaton as 2nd V.-P., and R. L. McClellan of McClellan Grain Co., Spearman, as director.

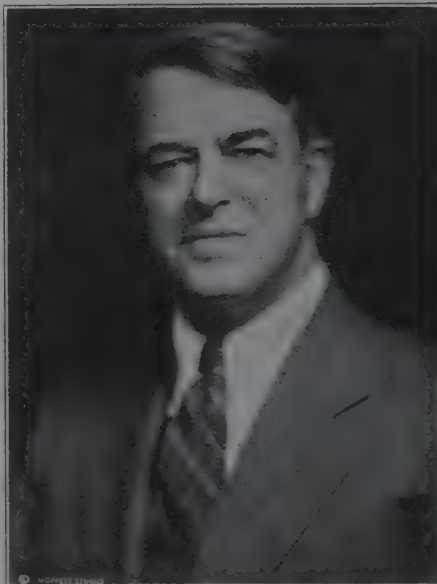
President Lindsey explained to the Board he did not think it would be to the best interest of the Ass'n for him to serve as president during the coming year, so on April 28 he wrote a letter of resignation and insisted that his resignation be accepted. 1st V.-P. Charles Wilson and also 2nd V.-P. Lloyd Nelson of Nelson Grain Co., Claude, explained to the Board that owing to the fact that they were serving as mayors of their towns and also serving on ration boards they could not accept the office of president.

A nominating committee composed of R. L. Cole of Cole Grain Co., Krum, chairman; R. T. Cofer of J. C. Crouch Grain Co., Dallas, and W. Floyd Deacon of Grapevine Milling Co., Grapevine, nominated the following: For president, Ray Ayers of Slaton; 1st V.-P., Lloyd V. Nelson of Claude; 2nd V.-P., R. L. McClellan of Spearman; Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Blewett of Fort Worth, who with the following will serve as directors: Madison Clement, Clement Grain Co., Waco; Sam Crews, Farmers Co-op. Elevators Ass'n, Crowell; W. N. (Ben) Martin, Martin-Lane Grain Co., Vernon.

This report was adopted at the Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio and Lubbock meetings, thus these nominees will serve during the coming year.

At the Fort Worth meeting a motion was presented and carried that the dues for the coming year be \$15 per membership. This motion was also carried at the other meetings. The annual report of Treasurer G. E. Blewett showed a cash balance of \$1,186.78 beside U. S. 2 per cent bonds for \$1,500.

Canadian mills ground 69,541,242 bus. wheat during the 8 months prior to Apr. 1, against 59,444,193 bus. during the like period of 1941-42, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of flour was 15,591,772 barrels.



S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Chairman Country Elevator Committee



# Hearing on Failure of Corn Inventory Order

J. B. Hutson, pres. of the Commodity Credit Corporation, conducted a hearing at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, May 14, attended by feed manufacturers, feeders, corn goods manufacturers and corn handlers.

Also at the speakers' table were C. C. Farrington, vice pres., and Wm. McArthur, director of the Grain Division of the C.C.C., and Attorney Gordon Peyton of the War Food Administration.

Mr. HUTSON said: "We had not conferred as fully with the groups affected by the Order as we would have liked to have.

"We are trying in the order to move a volume of corn so that it will do the most good in the food production program."

Mr. FARRINGTON read the provision of the Order, No. 52, published on page 371 of the JOURNAL May 12; and in reply to a question by W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained that "offered for sale" meant "freely offered for sale."

R. M. FIELD, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, vigorously condemned paragraph 4(c) requiring buyers to sign a certificate that they are familiar with Order 52 and that the purchase is not a violation, objecting that it was unnecessary as ignorance of the law excuses no one and asked that the certificate be eliminated as it entails much additional clerical work.

He said the production of livestock required long planning in advance and recommended an amendment or a supplementary order which would remove limitations upon the volume of corn any producer or feeder of livestock, dairy or poultry, might require for the orderly operation of his producing and feeding plant thruout the current marketing season. He would not object, if advisable, to require such producer and feeder when acquiring corn to file a statement of need and intention and to agree that such grain was not purchased for resale.

L. D. GODFREY, Chicago: It would necessitate making out 150 certificates a day for one firm.

Mr. HUTSON: Is anyone in favor of the certificate?

No one defended it; but Mr. Peyton of the War Food Administration said it would have a beneficial psychological effect.

Mr. FIELD: In the feed wheat order was a similar requirement that a dealer had to sign a certificate, and on objection it was withdrawn. This could also be withdrawn.

Mr. HUTSON: This provision could be eliminated. (Applause.)

HARRY HUNTER, sec'y of the American Corn Millers Federation, asked that white corn be eliminated from the order. White corn comes to market irregularly and in limited quantities, and mills have to stock up when they can get it. White corn is used for human food, and the limitation on the corn millers would tend to divert the white corn to animal feeding.

EARL SMITH, pres. of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, said: Any review of the present crisis resulting from limited corn supplies in many areas of the country forces one to the conclusion that the unfair and impractical ceilings placed upon corn are primarily responsible for the present situation. The present order does not remove the cause of this condition and, unless corrected, it is our belief will only make the present situation more acute and will in the early future result in a greatly reduced supply of meat and dairy products.

Mr. SMITH recommended removal of limits on the amount of corn any feeder, dairyman or poultryman could acquire.

One feeder from Minnesota said that with the high price of feeder cattle he could not take the risk of being unable to contract for corn now to finish them and faced the necessity of dumping his cattle now.

Another feeder objected that if he could not buy corn now to run him until November the corn would be shipped out of his county and he would have to pay freight on corn later to be shipped in.

Mr. SMITH: The purpose was to get distribution of corn to where it is sorely needed; but you will not get it. It is simply the result of a Government edict setting a price too low. We should look for the removal of the causes of this situation.

Mr. GODFREY: We are in a period of light movement; and now the corn can not be obtained because the O.P.A. ceiling is set so low the farmer will not sell. It can not be cured by another edict.

I think this order is entirely unnecessary. We are going at this thing in the wrong way.

LOWELL HOIT, Chicago: Is there something that can be done for the feeder in Minne-

## Priority for New Scales Balances and Attachments

Limitation Order L-190 was amended Apr. 29 by the W.P.B. regulating the quantity of new scales that could be manufactured and their sale.

(11) "Class Five scales" means egg grading scales, milk scales, cotton beam scales, cotton spring scales, and grain sampling, grading, and testing scales.

Class Four scales are those not in classes One to Six and include ordinary commercial weighing scales.

(c) Restrictions on transfer. (1) No person shall sell any new Class Three, Class Four or Class Five scales to fill any order for such scales in an amount of \$50.00 or more, except orders to which the purchaser has applied or extended a preference rating issued on Form PD-857, or to which the purchaser has applied or extended a rating of A-9 or higher prior to May 13, 1943. Any person placing such an order amounting to \$50.00 or more after May 13, 1943, shall certify, in substantially the following form, that the preference rating applied or extended was issued on Form PD-857.

The undersigned purchaser represents to the seller and to the War Production Board that the rating of ..... applied or extended to this purchase order was issued on Form PD-857.

The person receiving this certification shall be entitled to rely on such representation, unless he knows or has reason to believe it to be false.

Form PD-857 has numerous blank spaces to be filled out with name of supplier, whether additional or replacement, to be filled out in quadruplicate stating required delivery date, complete description, quantity, whether in stock or to be manufactured, total retail list value, and 12 other questions on back of form to be answered.

The form is sent to Washington, D. C., "attention W.P.B., Service Equipment Division, Ref. L-190."

sota who wants to buy C.C.C. corn for future delivery?

Mr. HUTSON: A suggestion has been made that in lieu of the certificate from buyers a notice be posted at all elevators that corn is bought and sold subject to Order No. 52.

E. J. GRIMES, Minneapolis: There is a plentiful supply of corn. There is an hysterical urge creating an artificial scarcity.

A good deal of corn is locked in bins because there are hedges against it and the hedges can not be bought in. I suggest that a long future could only be possessed by those who had an existing sale to an eligible qualified receiver. We have hundreds of customers who want corn.

C. S. GORDON of the Quaker Oats Co. agreed with another processor that all the plants of one concern should be treated as one.

FRANK A. THEIS, Kansas City: All the elevators are willing to let the corn go if we can get our future back. There was more corn on the farm Apr. 1 than ever before in history.

Mr. GRIMES: It is impractical to bring corn outside to Chicago on hedges.

D. H. LIPSEY, Norris Grain Co.: As I read the order we can not buy any new corn now because it will not be delivered until December.

Mr. GODFREY: We are long futures in several markets and use those futures to buy cash corn. The difference in Chicago is 1½ cents between cash and futures. We are long July and September corn to protect our commitments as manufacturers. There is 2¾ cents profit in taking in corn rather than selling the future. I do not say he is not entitled to it.

Mr. GRIMES: There ought to be some premium on cash grain in the elevator over the future. I would not favor an even money proposition.

"This is something you could debate all night and not find the answer."

Mr. LIPSEY: The government has never yet traded in grain futures. If they would they would soon ease this up.

## The Thermo-Sampler Torpedo

So much old grain is still being held in store by various Governmental agencies, storage operators owe it to themselves to watch every bin full lest the grain heat from excessive moisture or from too many live bugs.

The cost of turning a bin full of grain every time the elevator operator desires to determine the correct condition of the bin's contents is expensive. The Thermo-Sampler illustrated herewith facilitates the taking of a sample from any depth of grain for a moisture test or a temperature reading, all in one operation.

Extension rods for plunging the sampler to the depth desired from which to draw a sample are obtainable. The brass cap (1) when pulled clear of the cylinder or tube admits grain to the cylinder. The metallic loop, figure (2) permits the cap to be pulled out of the cylinder sufficiently to admit samples for moisture tests and temperature reading. The sharp pointed bottom is held firmly to the main cylinder by slipping the button on the pointed bottom into the L-shaped slot marked (3). The thermometer in the nose of the sample shows the temperature of the grain contained in the tube and being submerged in the sample of grain acts as an insulator while being drawn to the surface.

The ease with which this sampler can aid a country elevator operator in determining the temperature in taking a sample is apparent, and, doubtless, many will be pressed into service before the new crop starts to market. This convenient tester is obtainable from the Seed-buro Equipment Co.



Thermo-Sampler Torpedo



# Construction Controls in the Civilian Economy

Dwight L. Hoopingarner, chief of the consultation branch, construction division, W.P.B., Washington; and Edward L. Liese, chief of the construction section of the Chicago Regional Office of the W.P.B., at the invitation of the war problems school of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, recently threw much light on priority problems, as reported by the Lecture Reporting Service.

Mr. HOOPINGARNER: Priorities for new construction are assigned on the basis of each individual job with regard to its relationship to the war effort, taking into consideration the availability of the particular materials and equipment required for that particular job. It must be kept in mind that the materials used in the construction of any project are of no use to the war effort until all materials required for it are assembled and installed. Therefore, each job is a complete debit until it has been finished and is ready to operate.

The ratings assigned are intended to be high enough to secure the material at the proper time so that each facility may be completed in a minimum amount of time and get into production.

Certain industries of course require special provisions to meet their particular needs. Utilities such as power, transportation, communications, and other industries such as mining, petroleum, etc., are therefore governed by special orders.

Special provisions are made for the reconstruction after damage by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, Act of God or the public enemy. This is all spelled out in detail in Order L-41 and includes instructions as to protecting any structure or its contents after damage or fire.

To care for maintenance and repair generally, blanket ratings are assigned by orders now in effect to facilitate the purchase of materials and equipment. CMP-5, for example, is a general maintenance and repair order and provides for those industries and businesses listed in the incorporated schedules, replacing the former Order P-100 which has been in use for some time.

With the advent of CMP, the application for authority to begin construction includes an application for an allotment of the controlled materials, if any, necessary to be incorporated in the project. Upon the authorization of the project, an allotment of the necessary controlled materials is made by the appropriate claimant agency simultaneously with the authorization of construction by the WPB and ratings of other items. The procedure is not greatly different from the former procedure used to obtain authority to begin construction and priority assistance, and the form for this has been designed to minimize the work required by both the applicant and the WPB.

When an approved application, including an allotment of controlled materials is received by the applicant, he will, when placing orders with his subcontractors and suppliers, pass on to each one an allotment of controlled materials in an amount necessary to meet their needs for their particular part of the project. They in turn will pass the allotment on to their subcontractors and suppliers until these allotments finally reach the mill level.

In the case of "B" products, the rating assigned and the allotment number only will be passed on. The manufacturers of "B" products receive their allotments of controlled materials direct from the WPB and not from the project. Therefore, no application should include request for allotments of controlled materials to be used in the manufacture of "B" products. This procedure is thoroughly covered by CMP Regulation 1.

Priority ratings are also assigned for the non-controlled materials and "B" products required in the project.

The permanent procedures on construction under the CMP plan have not yet been announced. The present temporary procedure used to provide for the controlled materials used in construction which will be in effect until the permanent procedures and forms are provided, is as follows:

**PROCEDURE.**—Upon the issuance of authority to begin construction in which controlled materials are required, the applicant receives along with his authorization a memorandum designating which Claimant Agency the project comes under. He is advised in this memorandum to make application for an allotment number on the enclosed CMP-4C form. He will be guided in filling out this form by instructions which vary as to which Claimant Agency he has been assigned to. Thus Civilian Supply uses CMP-14 and CMP-15.

The applicant will summarize the controlled materials such as pipe, sheet, plate, structural steel members; that is, mill products that have been authorized on the PD-200 application, on the CMP-4C in accordance with instructions in 14, 15 or other instructions. The CMP-4C will then be returned to the Claimant Agency, who will forward the applicant an allotment number and allotment of controlled materials in accordance with his request.

The applicant will then, when placing orders, pass on to his subcontractors and suppliers the necessary allotments of materials. No applicant should request an allotment of materials if his quantity required is sufficiently small that they may be secured from a warehouse.

CMP-4 will permit the purchase of small quantities without resorting to the use of allotments.

EDWARD L. LIESE, Chief Construction Section, Chicago Regional Office of W.P.B.: The Regional Office in Chicago, serving the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, is now processing construction permits up to \$10,000 on all construction excepting industrials, utilities, mining and logging camps. That takes into consideration housing other than war housing, your classification, as they call it, other restricted construction as defined in Order L-41, which includes office buildings, churches, schools, loft buildings, similar types, agricultural construction, and nonwar-housing.

An application for industrial construction is filed on PD-200. It should be filed with the District W.P.B. office. They in turn will make their recommendation and forward it to Washington if priority assistance is required. If no priority assistance is required, it will be forwarded to New York City, the location of the Construction Branch.

Industrial construction allows you \$5,000 for expenditures for new construction in a 12-month period. If this work will be within that \$5,000, you can proceed. If it will not (in other words, if you spent \$4,500 and you are going to have to spend \$600 more), you must receive permission. That amount for construction is for new construction in a 12-month period. Your period started on September 7, 1942.

You can spend according to your CMP-5 up to \$500. Your \$5,000 is a limit on L-41. You can buy only \$500 worth of equipment on CMP-5.

To spend over \$500, get the material under a preference rating. That would be easiest by filing on PD-200 and receiving permission. Incidentally, along with that same thing, I might mention that with the industrial expansion or with any other expansion, you should state in your application whether there are any other facilities available, and that should be a pretty truthful statement, because we check those carefully. If there are other facilities that can be

used, we would much prefer that you use those and we can remodel those without using as much material as if it were a new building.

It is contemplated that an industrial application of \$10,000 or less will be processed by the regional office in the future.

Then we have what are called limitation or other conservation orders on (a) construction generally like L-41, and (b) various materials and equipment that enter into construction, like the lumber orders.

These limitation or conservation orders are for procedural purposes tied into (a) forms such as PD-200 and PD-105 that the applicant makes out and files, with the subsequent procedures on processing by W.P.B. and its cooperating agencies, and (b) the authority or orders are then issued to the applicant telling him what he can do, such as P-19-h and P-55.

Now, of course, all of these have to be considered in relation to the CMP and specifically as it affects construction.

Mr. HOOPINGARNER: The difference between the controlled materials plan and the general priorities system that has been in use as well as the relationships between them is this: The controlled materials plan has to do with steel, copper and aluminum. That is what is meant when you say controlled materials. Many people think you mean any material that you want to use on which there is some limitation or conservation order. But that isn't what is meant by controlled materials as it is currently used. That is part of the explanation of the difference between the \$500 and the \$5,000 items. You can build up to \$5,000 on industrials without getting permission as long as you don't need priorities assistance.

Now it may be that part of the materials you want are controlled materials, maybe none of them; but you still need priorities assistance on things that are not under the controlled materials plan. If you ask me all the difference between the A list and the B list and so forth on controlled materials plan, I will say I don't pose as an expert on the controlled materials plan. There are others whose job that is. I want to point out that you should go to the properly qualified people in your district and regional office, if you have any problem there, and get it straightened out.

Mr. LIESE: The 12 months is a 12-month period starting in September. In other words, if you spend your \$5,000 in the latter part of September, you cannot spend any more until that 12-month period has elapsed. If you have spent nothing up to date, May 13, and you are going to spend \$5,000 today, you would not be permitted to construct without permission until a year from now.

In line with the question on industrial plants and large office buildings, there is a blanket authority being issued known as PDL-362, which you file on your form PD-200, and you give your expenditures for the last two six-month periods. If your project is under \$10,000, you will be issued permission to proceed with construction up to the amount that you can prove will be necessary in the next six months. In other words, you are taking your past history, telling Washington what you spent in the last two six-month periods, and then they will try to reconcile that with what they think will be spent in the next six-month periods, giving you blanket authority. When you receive that blanket authority, the only thing that is requested from you is that at the end of the six months you send them a complete, detailed list of the construction that you have followed during that period.

All thru the 12-month period. Your starting point is Sept. 7. You may not do any construction until November. If your first construction after Sept. 7 is Nov. 1, then your 12-month period would be from Nov. 1 to Oct. 31 of the next year.

Industrial construction is the only one which allows \$5,000 without permission. That includes any place where you manufacture, process, or fabricate; that is, if your actual working area is more than 10,000 square feet. With your



[illegible]



## Flaxseed Ceiling of May 21

Maximum prices for all sales and deliveries of domestic and imported flaxseed, except for planting a 1944 crop and for medicinal and food purposes were established by the Office of Price Administration May 21.

**Terminal base prices**, excluding dockage, are as follows for either domestic or imported flaxseed delivered at points listed:

Minneapolis, Duluth, Mankato, Red Wing, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Ill., Portland, Ore., \$3.05; Emporia, Fredonia, Kan., \$2.95; Berkeley, Buena Park, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Calif., \$3.30; and Corpus Christi, Harlingen, Houston, Tex., \$2.90.

Specific provisions are made for applicable dockage, transportation and handling charges for flaxseed delivered elsewhere.

The average price received by farmers for flaxseed on April 15, 1943, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was \$2.93 per bushel. This was 109 per cent of the parity price of \$2.74. Allowance of about 22 cents per bushel to cover transportation and handling charges would bring the parity price to \$2.96 per bushel at Minneapolis, Duluth, Mankato, Red Wing, Milwaukee and Chicago. An additional 9 cents per bushel is allowed for the probable increase in parity price, producing the maximum price of \$3.05 at those points.

This regulation shall have no application to contracts entered into prior to the effective date hereof for the sale of l.c.l. lots (to arrive lots) where delivery is made to the buyer within fifteen days after the effective date hereof.

**"Transportation charges actually incurred"** means: Where the carrier is not owned or controlled by the seller, the amount paid such carrier (including the 3 per cent tax provided for in section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942) not exceeding the applicable common carrier rate for a like billing or shipment nor any applicable maximum price for such service. Where the carrier is owned or controlled by the seller, the reasonable value of the transportation in question not exceeding, if any, the common carrier rate nor the maximum price for a like service if performed by a person other than the seller.

Delivered at the following Eastern processing points shall be: Cleveland and Toledo, O.; Amsterdam, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Staten Island, N. Y.; Edgewater and Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., shall be the maximum price at Minneapolis plus the lower of either the local or proportional rate to such point, except that when flax moves by water routes to any of said points the said maximum price at such point shall be reduced to reflect the differential between said rail freight and the actual water freight.

At interior points, on track, shall be the maximum price at that basing point mentioned in subdivision (1) which less rail freight charges from said interior point to said basing point and less 3 cents per gross bushel handling charges at the terminal basing point will give the highest maximum price at said interior point.

At interior points, not on track, shall be the maximum price mentioned in subdivision (3) less at least 5 cents per gross bushel for handling charges through a country elevator.

At the farm where grown, shall be the maximum price specified in subdivision (4) for that interior point nearest (by the most usually traveled route) to said farm less transportation charges from said farm to said interior point by said route.

Delivered to the crusher's plant by truck, shall be the maximum price established under this regulation for a like grade and quality at

said point of delivery less 8 cents per gross bushel.

The foregoing maximum prices established under this section shall be increased for the sale or delivery of flaxseed in sacks furnished by the seller by the replacement cost of such sacks.

When flaxseed is handled through a terminal or sub-terminal elevator, the seller may add to the maximum prices otherwise established for him under this regulation, elevation charges not exceeding the charges prescribed by law, but the total elevation charges, irrespective of the number of elevations, that may be added to the maximum price to any purchaser shall not exceed 3 cents per bushel.

For flaxseed containing more than 11 per cent moisture, the foregoing maximum prices shall be reduced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of moisture or fraction thereof in excess of 11 per cent.

For flaxseed testing less than 49 pounds per bushel, the foregoing maximum prices shall be reduced 1 cent per bushel for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound under 49 pounds.

**Sec. 5a. Maximum prices for dockage.** The maximum price for dockage in the sale or delivery of flaxseed shall be as follows:

(a) When the total dockage in any lot of flaxseed is over 16 per cent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per bushel for each 1 per cent of dockage, over 16 per cent plus 1 cent per bushel for each 2 per cent of wheat in the total amount of dockage.

(b) When the total dockage is less than 16 per cent, but contains 2 per cent or more of wheat, 1 cent per bushel for each 2 per cent of wheat.

(c) However, if the seller prefers that the lot of flaxseed be cleaned and that he retain title to the dockage, then, notwithstanding any other regulation, the maximum service charge for such cleaning shall be 2 cents per gross bushel, and if the cleaner is also the buyer of the flaxseed he shall receive said amount in cash or deduct said amount from the maximum price he is otherwise permitted to pay for the pure flaxseed, so as not by furnishing gratuitous or less than value service thereby violate the maximum price established on pure flaxseed.

**Section 10. Records.** Every person selling flaxseed, except a farmer, shall keep for examination by the Office of Price Administration, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect a complete record of each sale or purchase subject hereto showing the date thereof, names and addresses of the buyer and seller, the price contracted for, paid or received and the quantity and quality sold.

## C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

SOYBEANS, June 30, 1943, on applications received up to Mar. 31, 1943.

Employers in activities supporting the war effort are requested by the War Manpower Commission to file with Selective Service local boards written evidence of their employment of registrants who maintain bona fide homes with children less than 18 years of age, born on or before Sept. 14, 1942. Selective Service Form No. 42B, which is available at local board offices, should be used for this purpose. These will be among the latest called for induction.

## Wage and Hour Hearing June 2

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor will hold a hearing June 2 in the Dept. of Labor building, Washington, D. C., on the recommendations of the industry committees of the cottonseed and peanut crushing industry and the vegetable fats and oils industry that a wage rate of not less than 40 cents an hour shall be paid. The definition does not include the manufacture of feeds.

## Discounts for Mixed Wheat Shrinking

A report recently received from Willis B. Combs, Senior Marketing Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, states that the annual surveys made by Federal Grain Supervisors report that only 290 cars of mixed wheat were shipped from Kansas counties in July and August, 1942, as compared to 432 cars for the same two months of record in 1941 and 1184 cars in 1940. The marked improvement that has been made is clearly shown when these figures are stated as percentages of the total car lot receipts at Kansas City, as follows:

"Mixed" wheat, per cent of total receipts, in 1940 was 4.0; in 1941 was 2.5; in 1942 was 1.4.

Mr. Combs states that "if this improvement continues for another year it should about eliminate mixed wheat as a market factor in Kansas wheat. The reduction in mixed wheat seems to be due almost entirely to the increase in varieties of Certified or recommended seed."

Mr. Combs adds that the work of Kansas State College, Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and cooperating agencies has resulted in considerable savings to the wheat farmers who formerly suffered discounts for mixed wheat.

In 1935 and 1936, before the present Kansas Wheat Improvement Program was organized, the losses from the 4.6 to 5.7 per cent of cars of Kansas wheat that graded mixed at terminal markets amounted to as much as \$83,000, figured at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. Discounts for mixed wheat under the 1942 government wheat loan schedule are 3c under the comparable numerical grades of hard red winter wheat.

Filler for page 426 & page 427 . . . . .

## Fluctuations of May Futures

[Continued from page 413]

and closed at  $145\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ . The government loan was the controlling price factor on the bull side while the flour ceiling acted as a damper.

Corn had a free price movement for several months, opening at  $97\frac{1}{2}$  July 9, dropping to  $83\frac{3}{4}$  in October, reaching \$1 Jan. 11 and the \$1 ceiling again Feb. 18. The new ceiling became 101 Mar. 13 and 105 Apr. 14, remaining at the top thereafter with little trade.

Soybeans were strictly under government influence, by the ceiling on meal and the country elevator support price of \$1.70. Trading opened in the May Sept. 29 at  $173\frac{1}{4}$ , low  $164\frac{1}{4}$  Oct. 20, high  $186\frac{1}{4}$  Jan. 8 and close  $182\frac{1}{4}$  at the end of trading Feb. 19.

Oats were without government support yet advanced from  $49\frac{3}{4}$  Oct. 19 to  $65c$  Apr. 1, closing at  $61c$ .

Nearly a thousand high ranking Army and Navy officers, fire chiefs, fire marshals, industrial fire protection men, insurance men and many others from all parts of the United States and Canada gathered at the Palmer House, Chicago, May 10-13, to discuss essential measures to safeguard wartime production from fire due to sabotage, bombing, or the many accidental hazards associated with emergency production at the 47th annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Ass'n. Detailed reports upon the specific fire problems in major fields constituted, as usual, one of the highlights of the meeting.



Among the earliest OPA consultants on the flax price order were, left to right, Roy S. Carpenter, Walter Gilruth and J. T. Culhane, all of Minneapolis. (Photo by Washington office of Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.)



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Harrison, Ark.—Fire, thought to have been caused by lightning, destroyed the grain elevator at the Myers Mill early May 9. Between three and four carloads of grain, mostly corn and wheat, were in the elevator, which was constructed about five years ago.—J. H. G.

## CALIFORNIA

Filmore, Cal.—The Santa Clara Valley Feed Store has opened for business, owned and operated by Chet Hooper, Roscoe Kreiter and Elbert Hooper.

Gilroy, Cal.—Don Harleson of Visalia has purchased the Gilroy Feed & Seed Co. from Dick Passage, who has gone to Mt. Vernon, Wash. to serve as poultry inspector for the government.

Canoga Park, Cal.—The George Milling Co. feed supply firm, has closed its business for the duration. Ray George, elder of two brothers who owned and operated the business, has been called to military service, and with no help available he and his brother, Rene, decided to close the business.

## CANADA

Hamilton, Ont.—A new \$500,000 plant for crushing soybeans and flaxseed is scheduled to go into operation July 1; ultimate daily capacity of 225 tons.

Fort William, Ont.—Grain elevator employees here and in Port Arthur on May 10 meeting of Local 650, grain elevator local of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, decided to endeavor to open negotiations with their employers, in an effort to secure a re-adjustment of wage rates, particularly for shovelers.

Ottawa, Ont.—Trade Minister McKinnon announced May 15 in the House of Commons that the maximum wheat delivery quota is being raised from 14 bus. to 15 bus. an authorized acre "as quickly as elevator space permits. The extra bushel is considered necessary to bring the permitted deliveries up to 280,000,000 bus., as provided in order-in-council P. C. 10,000 of Nov. 6, 1942." Mr. MacKinnon also announced that the quota restriction on oats has been made "open" at some 575 points, mostly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. "No radical changes have been made in the quotas for either barley or rye," he said.

## COLORADO

Burlington, Colo.—W. T. Hardy has resigned as manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant elevator, a position he has held for 14 years, and will devote his time to his farming interests. Bruce Channell of Wells, Kan., has succeeded him as manager of the elevator.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—We have sold our grain elevator, bean elevator, and coal sheds to M. C. Rodney of Sterling, formerly in the grain business in Kansas and more recently connected with the Welch Elevator in Sterling, who will take possession of the elevator July 1. He will operate principally in bulk grains, both wholesale and retail. We are retaining our uptown Feed & Seed Store and will continue operating our retail business as we have in the past.—Jacks Bean Co., F. E. Duncan.

## ILLINOIS

Olney, Ill.—Vernon Wilson has opened a new feed store.

Colchester, Ill.—The Colchester Milling Co. will be dissolved.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—Oscar Newton East, 85, retired grain dealer, died May 10.

Clinton, Ill.—John A. Freeman, long traveling in Illinois for Jas. E. Bennett & Co., is now with Tabor & Hamman.

Maroa, Ill.—Thomas Edwards, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, was elected alderman of the first ward recently.

Galva, Ill.—George F. Hayes has been appointed manager of the hemp plant under construction here, and Herman Johnson, assistant.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Henry Zacher, 73, proprietor of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., died Apr. 29. He had been in poor health for several months.

Odell, Ill.—R. D. Smilie, manager of the Valley Grain Co. elevator, recently underwent a major operation at the Mayo Bros. Hospital in Rochester, Minn.

Granite City, Ill.—L. C. Chase, president of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., has announced the purchase of the local 50,000-bu. terminal and transfer elevator.

Plano, Ill.—Louis Sears, manager of the Plano Farmers Grain Co., is at Mayo Bros. Hospital in Rochester, Minn., where he is undergoing a check-up and minor surgery.

Millstadt, Ill.—John A. Noser, owner of the Noser Milling Co., fractured his right leg between the knee and ankle in an accident Apr. 29. He was removed to St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Charleston, Ill.—Edward Whalen, Jr., has purchased the Rankin Elevator and taken possession. He plans to utilize the site of the Charleston elevator which burned Apr. 18, by erecting a building for grain storage.

Fairbury, Ill.—Fire that started in a truck inside the building of the Fairbury Produce Co., owned by Frank Pratt, recently, spread to the interior of the building before it was extinguished. A quantity of feed was damaged.

Ottawa, Ill.—The 100,000-bu. concrete elevator of Cargill, Inc., under construction since last November on the south side of the Illinois River on State Highway 71, is nearing completion. It is expected to be in operation by late summer.

Polo, Ill.—Frank B. Wilson of Woosung has been named manager of the hemp mill now under construction as a federal project, on highway 26, south of here. Mr. Wilson is a former Democratic member of the Illinois house of representatives.

Warsaw, Ill.—Irven Meyer, for the past 32 years manager of the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. elevator, has resigned, to work for General Mills Co. in Keokuk. Mr. Meyer in recent years planned the building of a wharf to make possible the shipping of grain by river barge from the elevator, which precipitated the famous river-railway battle that only recently was settled in appellate court, permitting the construction of a conveyor by the elevator company across the T. P. & W. railway tracks to permit grain loading on river barges. This program of construction is now being delayed due to the difficulty of procuring the necessary machinery.

Minonk, Ill.—Glenn W. Black of Washburn has been appointed manager of the new hemp mill here. Mr. Black has served under Civil Service as State Farm Fieldman with the A.A.A. for the past 4½ years, and was released to accept the management of the local wartime industry. Frank L. Pifer of Eureka was appointed assistant manager.

Waterman, Ill.—Larsen Bros. Co. will succeed the Wakefield Grain Co. May 20. The Wakefield family has been in the grain business here for over 58 years, the Wakefield Grain Co. succeeding G. W. Wakefield in 1912. The company is forced to quit on account of the health of its manager, Roy Wakefield, and the impossibility of getting help when needed. Mr. Wakefield will continue in the office of the new firm as an employee.

Shawneetown, Ill.—Announcement of the building of two popcorn elevators in Gallatin County has been made here. One will be in New Shawneetown and the other at Omaha, Ill. G. C. Atkins of Dallas, Tex., has arranged with the Gallatin County authorities to raze three of the buildings used during the moving of the town to New Shawneetown, and erect an elevator out of the lumber salvaged. Elden G. Conklin of Colfax, Ill., has bought the mill formerly owned by H. J. Meyer of Omaha.—W. B. C.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Samuel M. Raymond, who for many years has conducted a news service on the Board of Trade, will celebrate his 50th wedding anniversary May 28 at the Oak Park Arms Hotel, with several of his old friends who have been invited.

We are indebted to Fred H. Clutton, sec'y of the Board of Trade, for a copy of the annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, compiled by Lyman C. West, statistician. This book of ready reference is a complete history of the year's activities in grain dealings and will prove a valuable supplement to every business library.

F. E. Boling of Hales & Hunter was elected vice-chairman of the Feed Industry Council at a recent meeting in Washington. J. A. McConnell, general manager of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., is chairman. Mr. Boling has been active in the work of the Council from its organization and has been spending much of his time in Washington. His time and services are contributed by Hales & Hunter.

Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., became president of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at its recent meeting. He succeeds Ed Josephson of Albert Schwill & Co., who now is associated with the Schreier Malting Co. of Sheboygan, Wis. Stephen Halac, The Glidden Co., is the new first vice-pres., and Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., is second vice-pres., Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Milling Co., is sec'y. Fred Beakey of Grain & Feed Journals is publicity officer. Past national presidents William H. Gassler, Rosenbaum Bros., and Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., head the directorate, followed by Bernie Kline, Hales & Hunter Co., Riverdale; Marshall George, B. I. Weller Co.; Russell Maas, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond; Frank Jost, Jr., R. A. Gershtenberg & Co., and Charles Hegwein, Pratt Food Co., Hammond. William H. Radke, Corn Products Refining Co., was chairman of the nominating com'te of five.



A regulation providing that all corn futures contracts for delivery in May, July or September, which are outstanding and mature during the last seven business days of each of these months may be settled by delivery of the corn or at the settlement price of \$1.07 a bushel was adopted by directors of the exchange. The measure also provided that during the life of these contracts hedgers who have sold futures against their corn stocks may buy in the future contracts at prices not higher than \$1.07 a bushel.

By a vote of 305 to 171 the Chicago Board of Trade on May 12 approved a proposal to add three non-member directors to represent agriculture and the public, thereby increasing the board membership to 18. The proposal was made by P. R. O'Brien, president of the Board, as he started his third consecutive term. Under the plan the president of the grain exchange will present the names of three non-members of the exchange to the Board for the election. The term of office will be for one year. They will not have the privilege of membership in the Exchange, but will have the freedom of the trading floor otherwise.

## INDIANA

Marion, Ind.—The Marion Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated.

Hortonville, Ind.—The M. Hamilton County Farm Bureau has installed an additional 1½-ton feed mixer with 7½ h.p. motor.—A. E. L.

Elwood, Ind.—A new corn cleaner and additional feed mill equipment is being installed in the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Atlanta, Ind.—A new sheller and cleaner is being installed in the Davis Elevator. J. R. Holland of Frankton is manager of the elevator.—A. E. L.

Petersburg, Ind.—The Pike County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has had its charter amended, increasing the authorized capital stock to \$27,000.—P. J. P.

South Raub (Lafayette R.F.D. 7), Ind.—Lee Plaster is new manager of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. elevator, taking the place of John Lidster, manager of 20 years, who is ill.

Bargersville, Ind.—Arnold Parkhurst, 47, associated with his father in the operation of the Bargersville Grain Co. elevator for the last 18 years, died May 14 of a heart attack.

Edinburg, Ind.—Martin Cutsinger, 87, farmer and elevator operator, died May 16, as the result of complications following a broken hip received in a fall several days before.—W. B. C.

Greencastle, Ind.—Kenneth Brown and Harold Eller have purchased the Greencastle Feed & Seed Co. from Robert L. Allen and will operate the business as the Brown-Eller Feed & Grain Co.

Uniondale, Ind.—Business was suspended May 11 at the Uniondale Grain Co. elevator due to high water overflowing into the basement. Four feet of water had to be pumped out before operations could be resumed.

Cannelton, Ind.—The Dutschke Milling Co. has closed its flouring mill for the duration of the war. H. A. Dutschke's sons, Clarence and Tommy, have gone into war work and Mr. Dutschke will devote his time to farming.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n met at the Wayne Hotel Monday evening, May 10, and were addressed by E. M. Haynes, Portland dealer, on the topic, "Then and Now." The dealers discussed the possibility of closing for a half day each week as a result of labor shortages.

Monticello, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator will be closed each Wednesday afternoon until further notice. This action is necessary in order that the reduced force can keep the equipment and facilities in good working order and render efficient service during the other days of the week, the management of the elevator announced.

Nevada, Ind.—The Nevada Elvtr. & Supply Co. suffered serious damage to a hammer mill when a defective rotor broke down while operating at full speed.—A. E. L.

Mellott, Ind.—The Mellott Grain Co. has purchased a soybean processing plant, preliminary installation to begin at once. It is expected to have the plant in operation by soybean harvest time this fall. It will have a processing capacity of 400,000 bus. beans annually. The new plant is owned by Freeman Knowles and will be managed by Milford Knowles.

Danville, Ind.—The Hendricks Co. Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new corn cracker and grader and a feed mixer in its temporary location. A new grinder recently installed awaits electrical connections to put the plant in operation. The company announces it has started work on its new building that will replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Vincennes, Ind.—Rebuilding of the Baltic Mills plant at Eleventh and Nicholas, which burned recently, the fire communicating to two nearby residences which also burned, is opposed by residents of that section of the city unless the new buildings are of fireproof and dustproof construction. A delegation of fifty persons appeared before the city council to register the protest.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Daniel F. Bash, 84, operator of Bash's seed store, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, May 14. Mr. Bash was widely known in the grain and seed business, having been engaged in the elevator and seed business in Fort Wayne, Ind., for many years before moving here in 1903. Of four sons who survive him, two are engaged in the seed business here, S. Douglas Bash, operator of the Quality Seed Store, and Daniel K. Bash, operator of Bash's Seed Store.—P. J. P.

Peru, Ind.—The Peru Grain Co. elevator along with a number of others in the Wabash Valley, suffered seriously from flood waters when the Wabash River overflowed its banks, and rambed thru a number of city blocks in Peru. Fortunately, all motors were removed from the basement, which will make possible prompt resumption of operations as soon as the pumps have removed the water. However, all light and power wiring will need to be gone over to insure safety against damage resulting from water.—A. E. L.

Bicknell, Ind.—O. L. Barr, well known in the grain trade, writes: "I have changed over largely to implements in the past few years. It, too, has its head aches, but I think we have a brighter picture to look forward to in that line. But in the feed and grain line they are just now putting on the screws and if we have a short year, as it now appears we will have, it will be too bad."

## IOWA

Shambaugh, Ia.—Roy Davison has given the old grist mill a coat of paint.

Mason City, Ia.—F. A. Cahalan was named manager of the hemp mill to be built here.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—Harry L. Upham recently opened a feed store here.—A. G. T.

Holmes, Ia.—Clarence Cooper, new manager of the Farmers Elevator, has moved his family here.

Wyoming, Ia.—William Somerville, formerly of LeMars, has opened a new feed store here.—A. G. T.

Lena (Gowrie p.o.), Ia.—John Berogan of Des Moines has taken over the E. A. Milligan & Son elevator.

Pisgah, Ia.—Francis Down has sold his feed grinder equipment to Keith Erixon and has moved to a farm.

Boone, Ia.—Ed Cordell, 73, proprietor of the Boone Cereal Mills, which he operated with his son, Roger, died May 9.

Boone, Ia.—A. E. Augustine will be manager and J. F. Judge, assistant manager, of the hemp plant to be built here.

Clearfield, Ia.—Blaine Robinson is building an addition to his elevator, to make room for extension of his grinding facilities.

Humboldt, Ia.—T. O. Tjelle has been named manager and C. S. Powell assistant manager of the hemp mill to be built here.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—H. C. Simerson will be manager and R. R. Smith, assistant, of the government hemp plant to be built here.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. is retiring all preferred stock, purchasing same from accumulated surplus funds. Harry Jenks has been manager of the elevator for the past 22 years.

# TALK-A-PHONE

will save you

## TIME • MONEY • AND EFFORT

Install a TALK-A-PHONE (intercommunication) system. Dispatch your orders with ease and efficiency. Give instructions and get the right answers when you want them without moving from your chair. Then you'll know what's going on around your mill, elevator, factory or warehouse.

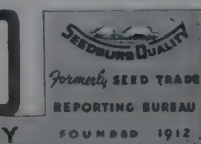
TALK-A-PHONE is easy to install; cheap to operate. It costs no more than 15c a month. At the turn of a button from your master-station you can get one or all of 5 substations. Private or group direction to all departments available without cut-ins. Personnel can call you from substations thereby giving you full central control of production right from your desk. Write Seedburo for full TALK-A-PHONE information.

"HEADQUARTERS" FOR Triers, Scales, Samplers . . . all seed and grain testing equipment

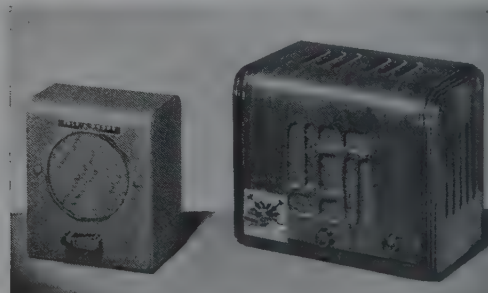
# SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING



CHICAGO, ILL.





Hampton, Ia.—F. W. Stover was appointed manager and D. M. Harrison assistant manager, of the hemp mill to be built here.

Traer, Ia.—R. Lyon was named manager of the hemp mill to be built here and A. A. Satterlee was appointed assistant manager.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—E. C. Wirts was named manager of the government-owned hemp mill to be built here, and J. E. Wallace, assistant.

Hanlontown, Ia.—Reuben Rolands, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., is in the Navy and stationed at Great Lakes, Ill.—A. G. T.

Algona, Ia.—E. S. Kinsey has been named manager of the hemp plant to be built here by the government. L. Elston will be assistant.

LaMoille, Ia.—The Marco Feed Products Co., operated by Theodore Martin and his son, Theo. J. Martin, is making plans for expansion.

Ralston, Ia.—A priorities permit has been given the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n for the erection and installation of a soybean processing plant.

McPaul, Ia.—Theodore Schooley of Thurman, badly bruised one of his feet when it was caught in the chain at the local elevator recently.

West Bend, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has received a priorities permit for the building and installation of a soybean processing plant.

Grundy Center, Ia.—W. S. Bissell has been named manager and W. G. Terrall, assistant manager, of the government hemp mill to be built here.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux Soya Co.'s \$150,000 soybean processing plant is expected to be completed by July 1, Pres. Arthur Sanford stated May 17.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The Adams Feed Co. has purchased the building on East Fifth St. it has been renting from the Prichard Co., Forrest Judy, manager, announced.

Alleman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. will move its office from the elevator building to the old bank building. A new 35 ft. scale is being installed.

Richland, Ia.—Harold Greeson has bought the W. S. Mowry building he has been renting and has moved his feed store there, using the former location as a storage room only.

Central City, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has purchased the two Linn County lumber yards of the St. Anthony & Dakota Lumber Co. here and at Walker.—A. G. T.

Harcourt, Ia.—A new grain man arrived at the Everett Anderson home on May 2, weighing 534 lbs. His Dad manages the Farmers Elevator.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Linn Grove, Ia.—Oliver Samuelson is new manager of the Farmers Elevator and will begin his duties June 1. D. L. Davis, who has been manager for several years, resigned and will take a vacation.

Manchester, Ia.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Lumber Co., operated by George M. Hart and D. D. Hupp, was one of the line of elevators and lumber yards sold recently to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.—A. G. T.

Manly, Ia.—Representatives of Farmers Elevators met here May 12 to consider the proposition of establishing a soybean processing plant at some point in the district. Don Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, was present and made a talk.

Centerville, Ia.—Fire in the soybean flour driers at the Standard Soybean Mills May 10 caused a small loss. The plant's own fire apparatus was swung into action and the city fire department was called as a precautionary measure, so the blaze at no time became more than a minor threat to the plant.

Merrill, Ia.—Joe Himovitz & Sons have purchased the Frank Veidt elevator. They will use it in connection with their farming operations and carry on a general elevator, feed and grinding business. Mr. Veidt, a veteran elevator operator, is retiring from active business. The new owners plan to add new equipment.

Dike, Ia.—Construction of the soybean processing plant to be built by the Farmers Co-operative Co. adjacent to its elevator will start soon, Clifford Gregory, manager, having received authority to go ahead from Washington. The plant will have a capacity of 360,000 bus. of soybeans annually and is expected to be completed by fall.

Indianola, Ia.—E. H. Felton & Co. have under construction an addition to their plant, 24 x 70 ft. with an additional 20 ft. of loading dock attached to it. It will be of frame construction and when conditions permit will be covered with sheet iron. New mixers and other equipment will be installed to double their feed manufacturing capacity.—Art Torkelson.

Martelle, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is building a soybean processing plant. Priorities have been cleared for the erection and installation of an expeller type plant, Kenneth Gordon, manager of the elevator, stated. The single unit plant will have a capacity of 1,000 bus. of soybeans daily, and is expected to be in operation before the 1943 crop of soybeans is harvested.

Muscataine, Ia.—Plans for a new soybean processing plant to be operated by the Muscatine Processing Corp. were announced recently by S. G. Stein and G. A. Kent, incorporators. The plant will process soybeans into oil and meal and will be housed in a factory formerly occupied by the Puritan Ice Co. Remodeling is underway and the plant will be ready for the next soybean crop.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Zig Salit of the Farmers Supply Co. is taking no chances of the information he wishes to pass on to his customers being lost or overlooked. Instead of following the usual custom of inserting leaflets inside each bag of feed in his endeavor to pass on to his customers information in regard to the care and sanitation of sows and hogs, he is attaching a tag to each bag of feed giving this timely and all-important information, thus making sure it will not only be seen, but read as well.

Kiron, Ia.—Theo. Johnson has accepted a position with the Farmers Lumber & Grain Co., filling the vacancy made by the resignation of Chas. Sjogren.

Stratford, Ia.—Albert Koolhof of Highview has been named president of the Producers Co-operative Processing Co.; Floyd Erickson of Stanhope, vice-pres., and Ralph A. Olsen of Ellsworth, sec'y-treas. It is the present plan to locate the proposed processing plant here because there is elevator space available. Problems of priorities in equipment and materials have been cleared. It is estimated the equipment for the plant will cost approximately \$35,000 and it is hoped to have the plant in operation within five months.

West Bend, Ia.—Priorities have been granted for a soybean expeller plant here. Priorities also were granted to the towns of Ralston, Dike and Martelle. Construction of the local plant will start soon, R. W. Jurgens, manager of the West Bend Elevator Co., stated. It will be located along the railroad right of way, and will be 26 x 50 ft. in size and built of hollow blocks. Capacity will be 1,000 bus. of beans daily, and the results will be 1,000 gals. of oil and 25 tons of meal. The processing plant will be interchangeable and will also handle flax.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Herbert Thordsen, trucker of Persia, Ia., May 19 was bound over to the district court on \$1,000 bond on a charge of receiving stolen property, accused of obtaining a quantity of tankage from the Feeders Supply Co., near Twenty-eighth and K Sts., about a month before, paying Roy Mallott with a check for \$79 and some cash. Mallott, who since pleaded guilty to embezzlement, was employed by the feed company and had been staying nights at the company yards, according to company officials, but was not supposed to make sales. It was contended Thordsen did not know Mallott had no authority to sell the feed.

## KANSAS

Sharon, Kan.—John Mans is new manager of the Imperial Flour Mills.

White City, Kan.—The Dodderidge Grain Elevator was destroyed by fire May 12.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Co-op. Exchange elevator was damaged slightly by fire recently.

Gorham, Kan.—The J. Lynch & Co. elevator sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

# DO YOU NEED FLOOR SPACE ?

It didn't seem possible but the above diagram shows how one of our customers recovered 90% of floor space.

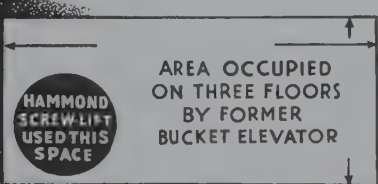
We did it with The "HAMMOND" Screw-Lift.

Standardized units available with capacities of "75", "300", "1000" or "2500" cubic feet per hour, arranged for top or bottom drive, with controlled power-feed or controlled gravity-feed.

**OTHER OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES**

- Elevates to any height.
- Eliminates fire hazards.
- Dust-tight and weather-proof.
- Self-cleansing beyond belief.
- Quiet operation under load or empty.
- Handles any free-flowing bulk material.
- Easy to install.
- Low in maintenance cost.

AREA OCCUPIED  
ON THREE FLOORS  
BY FORMER  
BUCKET ELEVATOR



**Screw Conveyor Corporation**

702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.

ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

U. S. Pat. No. 2260811-  
2260812 - 2279201.

Other U. S. and Foreign  
Patents Pending.



Hargrave, Kan.—The W. P. Morgan elevator was slightly damaged by high winds recently.

Washington, Kan.—The Kiger Produce Co. elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Solomon, Kan.—The Joe Neal Elevator has been sold to the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan.

Ness City, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Hill City, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Ash Grove, Kan.—Claude Geering is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, taking over from Neil Hackenberg, who resigned.

Woodston, Kan.—The Robinson Elevator is planning to install a new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Orville Livingston is the manager.

Menlo, Kan.—L. C. Livingston of Stockton is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator. He formerly was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Stockton.

Winfield, Kan.—One unit of the LeRoy alfalfa mill was moved here because it was impossible for the mill to get tires to gather up the alfalfa.—P. J. P.

Hesston, Kan.—The burned elevator of the Newton Milling Co. is being razed and will rebuild on the site and continue buying wheat. Bill Hanky is manager.

Collyer, Kan.—N. H. Crandall has taken over as manager of the Robinson Elevator. "Woody" Groszold, who was manager, has joined the Armed Forces.

Hiawatha, Kan.—M. V. Hall is planning to install a Bender Worm Gear Type Lift in the driveway of his elevator, to take the place of a Bender Spur Gear Lift now in use.

Seneca, Kan.—We are starting to build a tile warehouse to house our Blue Streak Corn Cutter. It will have a basement and also a second floor.—Winterscheidt Grain Co.

Hunter, Kan.—Alvin Schneider has succeeded N. H. Crandall as manager of the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Crandall has gone to Collyer as manager of the Robinson Elevator.

Utica, Kan.—We are installing a blower to load cars. Have installed a hammer mill so now have a roller mill and hammer mill enabling us to do any kind of grinding or milling.—Eberhardt & Simpson.

Stockton, Kan.—Guy Livingston has succeeded his brother, L. C. Livingston, as manager of the Farmers Elevator. A third brother, Orville Livingston, is manager of the Robinson Elevator at Woodston.

Bird City, Kan.—Roy Kemp, for 16 years manager of the McDougal Grain Elevator here, resigned and has purchased the Fred Lebow elevator, taking possession May 1. Mr. Lebow retired from business because of ill health.

Collyer, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n elevator is getting a complete overhauling. A new grinder room is being added and new belt, cups and grinder are being installed. Pete Drieling is the manager.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The Rodney Milling Co., owner of the Lindsborg Mill & Elevator, has been awarded the Army and Navy "E" in recognition of the service it has given the Army and Navy Quartermaster Corps.

Vesper, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Leoti, Kan.—W. P. Kiesen, owner and operator of the Kiesen Grain Co. for many years, has sold the elevator to Carl Logan, operator of the McCliman & Logan Feed Elevator. Mr. Kiesen will devote all of his time to his farming interests.

Oneida, Kan.—We have installed a new ½-ton Blue Streak Mixer to mix a complete line of chicken mashers. Even people in town are starting chicks this year and most farmers are getting twice as many as they did last year.—Geiger Grain Elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—J. O. Kocher, manager of the country stations for General Mills, Inc., and U. L. Shelton, manager of the grain department for the Wichita Flour Mills Co., recently were elected to the directorate of the Wichita Board of Trade. A. W. Gill, manager of the local branch of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., also was elected a director.

Buhler, Kan.—J. C. Regier, president of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., opened the Russia Wheat Fund drive here with a \$100 contribution. J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture and chairman of the com'te to finance two carloads of hard Kansas wheat for Russia, announced. Mr. Regier wrote: This very wheat found its original testing place when it came over from Russia right in this section of the state in the Mennonite settlement. He said his own ancestors were among those who brought the first hard winter wheat to Kansas.—P. J. P.

Langdon, Kan.—Two local elevators involved in the sale of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n are the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator, managed by W. J. LaTourrette, and the Langdon Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator, operated by L. A. Harvey, owned by a co-operative organization but is affiliated with the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. Other elevators in Cavalier County involved in the merger are the St. Anthony & Dakota elevators at Hannah, Milton and Union and the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator at Mowbray.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. will install a Richardson Automatic Box Car Unloader. The machine is capable of unloading ten cars per hour with one operator and a helper. A gasoline engine will be used to expedite the switching of cars to and from the unloader. The unloading machine will be installed on one of the two tracks which parallel the north side of the elevator. Grain will be elevated from the dumper pit by means of a jack leg and will discharge down a bifurcated spout to either of two existing receiving sinks of carload capacity. Thus, the installation will be made without disturbing any of the existing elevator facilities. The two tracks on the south side of the house can still be used for hand unloading if ever required. In view of the labor shortage everywhere, especially in such objectionable jobs as shoveling grain, it is believed that the company will find this automatic unloading machine a great asset to its operations.

## MICHIGAN

St. Louis, Mich.—The O'Melia-Horgan Co. mill was damaged slightly recently by high winds.

Howell, Mich.—The Howell Elvtr. Co. elevator recently was slightly damaged by high winds.

Caro, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Tustin, Mich.—The McClintick & Co. warehouse was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Laingsburg, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a small property loss caused by recent high winds.

Detroit, Mich.—The H. W. Rickel Co., Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. and Detroit Malt & Grain Co. were given permission to raise maltsters and elevator operators to \$1.17¼ an hour and drivers and delivery men to \$1.10 an hour, under the Little Steel formula by the Detroit Regional W.L.B.—P. J. P.

Pottsville, Mich.—The Pottsville Elvtr. & Coal Co. is successor to the Croel Elvtr. Co. Otis E. Donley, West Benton Township farmer, is the new proprietor. Mrs. Donley will assist him in the office. The grinding equipment of the elevator is being rebuilt and other improvements will be made at the plant.

Otter Lake, Mich.—Thos. Gibson, 62, manager of the Otter Lake Elevator for the last eight years, was found dead on his bed May 1. Death was due to a heart attack. Mr. Gibson at one time was in the elevator business at Cairo, later at Millington, where for 18 years he was manager of the Saginaw Milling Co. elevator.

Elwell, Mich.—Ward W. Bronson, manager of the People's Elevator, was high bidder for stock of the elevator that was held by the Bank of Elwell, which has been closed for several years. His bid was \$16,000 for 2,000 shares. J. David Sullivan, receiver, will petition for sale of the stock to Bronson, and then be able to close the receivership.

## MINNESOTA

Dundee, Minn.—Paul Johnson of Avoca is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Odin, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Danube, Minn.—Delton Fischer, manager of the Pacific Grain Co. elevator, has moved his family here from Olivia.

Waterville, Minn.—James Traver, 51, for a number of years local manager of the Commander Elevator, died May 7.

Worthington, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills held the grand opening of its new distributing warehouse on May 7.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—High winds did a small amount of damage to the Boyer's Produce Market warehouse, recently.

Perham, Minn.—T. R. Williams has resigned his position as service agent for the International Elevator Co. and will engage in business for himself.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—C. R. Anderson retired as manager of the Red River Milling Co., a position he has held for the last 40 years, effective June 1.

Wilmot, Minn.—Matt Michels, Jr., has been hired as assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator. Fred Alberts recently succeeded Frank Page as manager.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Lars Hylden recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Seed Ass'n, and has been succeeded by Archie Knutson, Alberta.

Crookston, Minn.—Chris Helgeson is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. He recently resigned as manager of the Co-operative Elevator at Lake Bronson, Minn.

# STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited



Economy—  
Efficiency  
and  
Dependability



Le Center, Minn.—John Walth, an employee of the Commander Elvtr. Co., has been transferred from Elysian where he was company agent, to the company's local elevator.

Montevideo, Minn.—Joe Jones recently resigned from his position with the Equity Elevator and is locating in Minneapolis. He was employed at the local elevator for 19 years.

St. James, Minn.—George Wieler is new manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator, having been transferred here from the company's elevator at Brewster, where he also was manager.

Belview, Minn.—The Farmers Union Co-operative elevator is being remodeled, an office and warehouse building is being built and a new 30-ton scale is being installed. David Monson is manager of the elevator.

Brewster, Minn.—Will Anderson is new manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator. He formerly was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Dundee. He succeeded Geo. Wieler, who was transferred to St. James.

Windom, Minn.—Fred M. Merrill, of Purina Mills, Minneapolis, represented the Feed Industry Council in presenting the group's feed conservation program to a meeting of country elevator operators and other feed men here on May 6.

Houston, Minn.—The Wheaton Feed Co. has taken over the feed jobbing business of Bert Sweet. In connection with Chas. Krockow, of the local feed mill, a line of mixed feeds will be produced and offered for sale at the mill and also at the warehouse.

Kasota, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has purchased the 250,000-bu. elevator owned by McCall & Lyman, Minneapolis, and will use the house for storage, processing and handling grain, and for grain cleaning. Hubbard & Palmer Co. also owns and operates a 75,000-bu. elevator here.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Cargill, Inc., is having its local elevator repaired, and the conveyor bridges rebuilt.

William H. Morris, sec'y of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., died May 11 after an illness of about two years.

Arthur B. Ayers, 68, traffic manager of the Cream of Wheat Co. and president of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, died May 16 after a long illness.

Wayne Fish & Co., representatives for a number of leading feed ingredient manufacturers, have moved into an enlarged suite of offices at 2460 Rand Tower.

Net profit of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. for the nine months ending Mar. 31, 1943, was \$2,762,797 after provision for depreciation, all income, excess profits and normal taxes totaling \$7,160,000.

Robert R. Bredt, Fruen Milling Co., succeeds Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., as pres. of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Superintendents' Society. Also elected at its last meeting was Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., vice-pres., and James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., was re-elected sec'y-treas.

#### MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—National Oats has announced its regular 25c quarterly dividend June 1, May 21.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Mo.—The Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. mill sustained a small loss recently from high winds.

### HOT GRAIN LOSSES

can be stopped by using a

**Dura-Flex Temperature Probe**  
Price \$5.00

J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Equipment for the Grain and Cereal Trades

St. Joseph, Mo.—Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has changed its name to Dannen Mills.

Tuscombia, Mo.—Three buildings of the Anchor Milling Co. were among buildings swept away by raging currents of the Osage River when it recently burst from its bounds, flooding adjacent areas.—P. J. P.

Rochepoort, Mo.—George F. Rapp, 81, employed as engineer for the Rochepoort Milling Co. for over 40 years and for the last four years with his son owner of the mill, died May 17 after a three weeks' illness.—P. J. P.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Henry S. Hartley, 86, veteran feed and grain man, died May 10.

Kansas City, Mo.—Arthur Brewin Kelley, 67, president of the Kelley Mill Co., died May 10.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., has been granted a charter, incorporated at \$100,000. The company's plant will be equipped at once and completed in time for processing the fall crop. Priorities have been obtained for additional equipment which will make the former Nikles mill the largest exclusive soybean mill in the state, the O. L. Nikles properties having been purchased recently by the company. This property includes a five-story brick mill and 250,000-bu. storage elevator, Ted W. Lord, president of Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., stated. General offices of the company will be in Emporia.—P. J. P.

O. B. "Dunc" Duncan, Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co., was elected president of the Kansas City Chapter of the Superintendents Society at its last meeting. He succeeds Eric Matson of Cargill, Inc., who becomes a director. Mr. Duncan was sec'y of this unit last year. Harley J. Hixson, Continental Grain Co., is the new first vice-pres., and John Blowers, Wyandotte Elevator, Standard Milling Co., second vice-pres. Peyton A. "Jim" Kier, Standard Milling Co., is now sec'y-treas. Mr. Kier is a national director of the parent body. Hugh King, Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.; Roy Harp, Wolcott-Lincoln, Inc.; Fred Gallehugh, Uhlmann Grain Co., and Mr. Matson comprise the directorate. Regular monthly meetings are held with round-table discussions in the directors' room of the Board of Trade each alternate month, and a speaker the intervening months. The usual attendance is around 35.

#### MONTANA

Harlem, Mont.—The office of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n was damaged by fire early May 1.

Outlook, Mont.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire recently.

Richey, Mont. — Alton Olson, for several years manager of the Occident Elevator, resigned recently and moved to Culbertson where he purchased a farm.

Lambert, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. will move one of its elevators from its present location to a site beside the other elevator and will use it for storage, Guy Mercier, manager, stated.

Helena, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n Mills of Minneapolis, Minn., has been granted a charter in Montana; capital stock, \$105,000. E. G. Toomey, Helena, Montana, representative.

Kalispell, Mont.—Application of the Kalispell Feed & Grain Co. for a pea-cleaning plant has been approved by the War Production Board, according to information received from Washington by Henry Ballenger, chairman of the Flathead County U. S. D. A. war board. Work on the plant will begin immediately and will be ready for the harvest season this fall.

#### NEBRASKA

Saronville, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

DeWitt, Neb.—Ed Brewer, 76, retired grain dealer, died May 10.

Naponee, Neb.—The Naponee Mill was sold for taxes to Frank Gray, successful bidder.

Shelton, Neb.—O. R. Woodward, of Dallas, Ia., has taken over the management of the Updike Grain Corp. elevator.

Sterling, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Bender Electric Truck Hoist in the driveway of its elevator.

Weston, Neb.—The Weston Grain & Stock Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Hoist with gable type frame for handling grain.

Humboldt, Neb.—The A. O. Cooper Co. mill was badly damaged during a recent high wind and hail storm. The company's elevator was damaged also, but the loss there was small.

Rockford, Neb.—H. B. Hall, who formerly operated elevators at Beatrice, Hoag, Diller and other points, has been named manager of the local Farmers Elevator and has taken up his new duties.

Farwell, Neb.—Mr. Collision of Bruning has purchased the local elevator operated by Clifford Juel for the Ingalls Grain Co. of Cairo, and will take possession July 1, Mr. Juel remaining in charge until that date.

Beatrice, Neb.—Gerhard C. Wiebe, who has been in charge of Black Bros. grain elevator for some time, will continue in charge of the plant for the A. O. Cooper Co. of Humboldt, recent purchasers of the grain business.

Gothenburg, Neb. — The new dehydrating machinery for the Denver Alfalfa Mill being constructed here, is promised for shipment June 6. The plant will be in operation as soon as possible after the machinery arrives.

Kimball, Neb.—The 16,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, with warehouse, coal shed and machine shed, lease of right-of-way, and office equipment were offered for sale by the trustee, Mary E. Ernst, May 26.

Seward, Neb.—Edward H. Imig and Carl Schneebeck, operating as the Imig-Schneebeck Grain Co., have disposed of their business to Ralph L. Davison of Stella, who took possession May 15. Mr. Davison previously had sold his grain business at Stella. The retiring firm had been in business for twelve years.

Dawson, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Mill, which has been operating on stack hay for the past six months, shut down May 11 to give the mill machinery and equipment a general overhauling and repair. The dehydrating unit was started operating May 17 on the 1943 alfalfa crop, A. E. Wilson, manager, announced.

#### NEW JERSEY

New Market, N. J.—The Middlesex Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire May 15.

#### NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Middlesex Milling Co. owned by T. R. Boskerck, with its machinery and stock was badly damaged by fire May 15.

## NOW: Get Set FOR A BIG SEASON

Send for These Free Instructions on Handling More Grain at LESS COST

• Circulars tell just how Calumet Cups add new capacity. Makes new profits possible for you this season. We submit a money-back guaranteed estimate of increased capacity. Write today for instructions and estimate sheet No. 35-GF3. No obligation.

B. I. WELLER CO.  
327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago

**WELLER CALUMET CUPS**



Binghamton, N. Y.—The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will hold a war conference at Arlington Hotel, June 15-16. L. E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., is sec'y-treas.

New York, N. Y.—All officials in office were nominated for re-election by the nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange. They are Chas. B. Crofton, pres.; Hugh Reid, v.-pres.; J. A. MacNair, treas. On the board of managers, J. H. Blake was nominated to represent the flour trades.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Sanish, N. D.—The Victoria Elevator has installed new feed grinder, feed mixer, seed treater, and seed cleaner.

Lynchburg, N. D.—The Lynchburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Edinburg, N. D.—Fire originating in a V-belt drive caused some damage at the Edinburg Farmers Elevator on May 1.

Absarka, N. D.—The W. J. Miller Elevator was damaged by high winds recently, the loss reported as small.

Bottineau, N. D.—Henry Bogstie, 65, died Apr. 22 after a long illness. Mr. Bogstie for many years was a grain buyer for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Glenburn, N. D.—R. F. Lee, who operated the Farmers Union Elevator at Simco, succeeded Rolland Johnson as manager of the local Farmers Union Elevator.

Selfridge, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator was purchased by Hixon & Gannon Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., from the F.C.A. and will take charge of the elevator at the expiration of the Farmers Union lease next July. J. J. Adams will remain as manager.

Berlin, N. D.—Paul E. Kinney has resigned as manager of the Berlin Farmers Union Elevator and will leave with his family for Port Angeles, Wash. George McNally of Tauton, Minn., former elevator manager in Tauton, has succeeded him as manager of the local elevator.

Mohall, N. D.—The local St. Anthony & Dakota elevator and two of the company's elevators at Truro were among those plants purchased by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal recently. Plans are being considered to move one of the Truro (Lansford p.o.), elevators to a site here and convert it into a modern cleaning, mixing and feed grinding plant. The local elevator was built about 1903 and has been managed by J. H. Foster for the past 29 years. Mr. Foster will remain as manager under the new set-up.

## OHIO

Conneaut, O.—The cupola of the Conneaut Grain & Feed Co. was damaged by fire May 8. Damage was estimated at \$700.

Cincinnati, O.—Darrel M. Dome, formerly of Wilmington, O., is now located here at 2214 North Bend Road, College Hill Sta.

Claiborne, O.—Ralph Fisher, 56, of Richmond, manager of the Lenox Elvtr. Co. elevator, died at his home May 8 of a heart attack.

Cincinnati, O.—Grain men planning to attend the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention June 7-8 should make reservations early, W. W. Cummings, sec'y, advises.

Aberdeen, O.—Bernard and Clay Fossitt of Marysville, Ky., recently purchased the property of the Ohio Valley Flour Mill at public auction.

McClure, O.—Isaac L. Sloan, 77, pioneer grain dealer, died May 9. Mr. Sloan operated grain elevator here and at Grelton and Malinta for many years.

LaRue, O.—Frank J. Laubis, 71, operator of F. J. Laubis & Son elevators here, at Hepburn and Agosta, suffered head cuts Apr. 29 when he fell into a grain pit at the local elevator.

Burgoon, O.—The roof was torn from the elevator of the Grain Growers Elvtr. Ass'n by a tornado that swept thru this locality the night of Apr. 27. The terrific downpour of rain that followed the wind did considerable damage to the elevator's contents.

Toledo, O.—The Continental Grain Co. has awarded contracts for the modernization of its plant at 2400 Summit St. New equipment to be installed furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. involves two metal screw conveyors 135 ft. long; 2 new elevator legs and other improvements.

New Holland, O.—John H. Dunlap, Jr., of Williamsport has been named president of the New Holland Grain Co., Inc., recent purchaser of the C. E. Groce Elevator, owned by the estate of the late Col. C. E. Groce of Circleville. John H. Dunlap, Sr., will be v.-pres. Kenneth Oesterle of New Holland has been appointed elevator manager.—P. J. P.

Lexington, O.—The Berea Milling Co. of Berea, O., has purchased a 60,000-bu. grain elevator here, to be used as a soybean storage house in conjunction with the company's expeller plant in Berea. The local plant is equipped with a 100-ton railroad scale, and occupies an acre and four-fifths. The Berea Milling Co. is operated by H. E. Carpenter, pres., and A. W. Noah, sec'y-treas.

New Washington, O.—Boose and William Trucks were fined \$25 and costs when convicted of stealing 340 lbs. of corn belonging to W. S. Starr, living north of Tiro, and attempting to sell same to the local elevator. Starr saw the men loading the corn into a truck from the barn in which he had it stored, and followed them to the elevator. The elevator manager refused to buy the corn when its ownership was disputed, and the men's arrest followed.

Eldorado, O.—Four Preble boys, aged 15, were held by juvenile authorities for an escape that included robbery the night of Apr. 17. According to the boys' statement, they broke into the McClure Elvtr. Co. elevator, burglarized the safe, stole a Ford truck belonging to the elevator company, and proceeded on a tour of near by towns. At West Manchester and Castine they broke into elevators. Traveling at excessive speed, they burned out the truck's motor, the truck stopping at the intersection of U. S. Highway 40 and the Eldorado Road. The boys were detained while further investigation was made.

Pemberville, O.—John Joe Parades, 12, narrowly escaped death or serious injury May 3 when he fell into the hammer mill chute at the Pemberville Elevator. He had gone there to buy some feed for his pigs. Three employees at the elevator, Richard Stein, Carl Bushman and Harry Harmeyer were busy at the time. Stein just happened to glance around and saw the boy's head disappear below the level of the floor into the chute. He shouted for Bushman to throw the electric switch to shut off the motor on the hammer mill. Then the men set to work frantically to get the machinery stopped, as it requires about five minutes for it to stop after the power has been shut off. A curve in the chute had stopped the boy's fall, a short distance from the knockers which crush the grain before it goes into the mill. There the youngster stuck, holding on furiously. Extricated, a bruised foot and a lost shoe was the extent of damage incurred.

# There's More to a Good Grain Fumigant than Just Chemicals

Sure, it's important to have careful selection of effective chemicals go into the manufacture of a grain fumigant. But the average buyer has no way of judging chemically one product from another—especially in a field where so many manufacturers make unqualified claims of excellence.

Therefore, far more important is the reputation of the manufacturer created, in turn, by conscientious selling plus long standing acceptance. In the last analysis it is YOUR ONLY ASSURANCE that the product—besides doing the job for which you bought it—will fully protect your men, your plant and your grain.

Weevil-Cide is a highly effective grain fumigant. More important, Weevil-Cide is sold by a company who not only feels its responsibility to the trade but has familiarized itself sufficiently with all aspects of stored grain fumigation to make that sense of responsibility your assurance of protection.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.  
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Order Your STEINLITE  
and other Testing Equipment

**NOW**

from

**R. P. REID**

Circleville, Ohio

Authorized Representative

Seedbuco Equipment Co.



## OKLAHOMA

Perkins, Okla.—William Asbury Knipe, 88, former grain dealer and founder of this town, died May 2.

Buffalo, Okla. — The Buffalo Co-operative Elevator Co. wishes to increase its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$60,000.

Byron, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Alexander Grain Co. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Canton, Okla.—C. F. Greenwood, Enid, has taken over the management of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. elevator, succeeding George Slayton.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has purchased a Bender Worm Gear Type Electric Lift, to be used in the driveway of its elevator.

Ardmore, Okla.—The Cochran Feed Co. was winner of a \$50 war bond in the recent national "Food for Freedom" contest conducted by Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Fire caused considerable damage in the west end of the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill early May 3, putting the mill out of operation until repairs are made.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Goodholm Flour & Feed Co. was named winner of a \$25 U. S. war bond in the recent national "Food for Freedom" contest conducted by Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Milling Co. filed suit in federal district court to recover \$8,013.39 from H. C. Jones, collector of internal revenue. It claimed it overpaid this amount in corporation taxes as a result of an error in figuring net sales for 1935.

Clinton, Okla.—A grain grading school for grain handlers and farmers of eight western Oklahoma counties was held in the vocation agriculture building May 17, conducted by Willis G. Combs, marketing specialist with the U. S. Dept. of Agr., assisted by A. W. Jacobs, extension economist from Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Fairview, Okla.—L. C. Westfahl, Okeene's national wheat champion, and Owen Wimberly, manager of the Okeene Milling Co., participated in a round table discussion of wheat problems May 11. The meeting was conducted by Ferd Deering, editor of Farmer Stockman, and composed of representatives of eight northwestern Oklahoma wheat counties.

Kingfisher, Okla. — The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. was named the winner of a \$50 U. S. war bond prize in a nationwide "food for freedom" contest sponsored by Purina Mills, St. Louis. Approximately 3,000 Purina merchants participated in the contest, object of which was to impress feed dealers with their present opportunity and responsibility of serving their country by helping farm customers "stretch" their feed to produce the greatest possible amount of meat, milk and eggs.

Waynoka, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is building a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator, to be ready for use by Aug. 1. It will be located just south of the Santa Fe hay barn. R. B. Converse, manager, stated the present elevator will be used also. A new 40-ft. scale is being installed.

Hennessey, Okla.—The Hennessey Farmers Elevator & Co-operative Ass'n addressed a petition to the County Commissioners requesting that the Cimarron River bridge south of Lacy not be removed and asking its repair as soon as material could be secured. The petition set forth that the Farmers Elevator & Co-operative Ass'n is benefited by the wheat trade crossing said bridge. The commissioners are removing the bridge. The Ass'n distributed dividend payments of 6 per cent to elevator shareholders and a 3.707 cents per bushel patron dividend.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Waterville, Wash. — The Waterville Grain Growers, Inc., has filed notice of voluntary dissolution.

Eureka, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers are tinning the outside of their large grain elevator.

Toppenish, Wash.—Mail addressed to the Ham Grain Co. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Myrtle Point, Ore.—R. L. Griffin recently resigned as manager of the Pacific Feed & Seed Co. and has been succeeded by Bud Griffin.

Colfax, Wash.—Gordon McFarland recently resigned as manager of the Colfax liquor store to devote his time to the grain and feed business.

Myrtle Point, Ore.—R. L. Griffin resigned as manager of the Pacific Feed & Seed Co. and accepted a position as district salesman for the Crown Flour Mills.

Walla Walla, Wash. — The Walla Walla Milling Co. is planning to install a Worm Gear Type Bender Electric Overhead Lift in the driveway of its elevator.

Lewiston, Ida.—A long time lease on the Conlee-Kemper mill has been obtained by the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., who will take over the property June 1.

Grace, Ia.—Bids were called for sale of the 41,000-bu. elevator leased by Gem Valley Grain Growers, Inc., May 15, by C.C.C., subject to reserving rentals under lease.

Ritzville, Wash.—A shipment of 142 portable grain bins has been received in Adams County from the C.C.C. to help alleviate an anticipated storage shortage here next fall.

Salem, Ore.—J. D. Mickle, who retired as state director of agriculture, will remain with the department as weighmaster in the grain inspection division, with offices in Portland.—F. K. H.

Eugene, Ore. — Duane Crabtree, Crabtree Feed & Seed Co., was elected district governor of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Eugene district, at a recent meeting.

Prosser, Wash.—The C.C.C. has erected 96 portable grain bins, 16 to be located here; 20 at Whitstran (Prosser p.o.), 12 at Klona, 16 at Kennewick, 16 at Hedges and 16 at Hover.

Colfax, Wash.—R. P. Jones, who recently resigned as manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., will be office manager of the Sutherland Seed Co., now building a pea processing plant here.

Spokane, Wash.—Louis P. Baumann, retired vice-president and general manager of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., died at his home in Seattle on May 11. Mrs. Baumann died only two days earlier of influenza.—F. K. H.

Cashmere, Wash. — The Cashmere Valley Growers, Inc., has been incorporated to engage in the growing of agricultural crops, and sale of feed and seeds. Associated with the firm are Hal McManus, Everett Ludenback and Elmer J. Weythman.—F. K. H.

Lacrosse, Wash.—The Edwin Andrus, Jr., feed mill was badly damaged by fire recently. Part of the machinery can be salvaged but a quantity of grain burned and the upper floor of the building was destroyed. No insurance was carried on either the building or its contents. The mill may be rebuilt.

Davenport, Wash.—The Davenport Union Warehouse recently purchased the Pacific Coast Elevator Co.'s warehouses here and at Rocklyn. Both buildings will be taken down and the material used to build more bulk storage space, Harry Heid, manager of the Davenport Union Warehouse since 1938, stated.

Huntsville, Wash.—Orville Fullerton and Randolph Weber have installed feed mill machinery in the barn on the mill property and have a first class feed mill in operation. Mr. Fullerton is resuming the feed business which he and his sons operated for several years before converting the mill for bulk grain storage.

Portland, Ore.—Charles Epps, Imperial Feed & Grain Co. of Hillsboro, was re-elected as district governor of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at a meeting held at Forest Hills Golf Club recently. Bob White, Pacific Coast Board of Review, at the meeting explained the federal regulations on edible peas.

Moscow, Ida.—Sales of the Idaho Falls industrial-alcohol experimental plant by the University of Idaho to Galsworthy, Inc., of Newark, N. J., with the agreement that the plant and its equipment be operated in Idaho, has been approved by the University of Idaho board of regents. The research was begun about 1933 to find a method of producing industrial alcohol from farm crops and also to find profitable industrial use of cull potatoes which make 15 to 20 percent of the total state's production.—F. K. H.



Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

## Once Employed Always Re-employed

Once you employ IBBERSON you won't be satisfied with any other builder. This is the history of hundreds of plant owners all over the country.

It costs nothing for consultation. Write us in confidence, also ask for our FREE book.





Odessa, Wash.—An Odessa Union Warehouse Co. crew is completing foundation for an 80 x 120 ft. warehouse for a surplus wheat storage bin. Manager Sol Reiman stated the structure is a new type, with sides supported by jacks and covered with a permanent metal roof. When complete it will provide storage space for 100,000 bus. of grain.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—At a meeting under auspices of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Spokane Hotel recently, warehousemen engaged in pea and bean storage joined in a general discussion of the application of the recent O.P.A. price ceiling amendments. A similar meeting was held by warehouse interests engaged in handling wheat and other grains recently.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Dealers Ass'n, thru J. W. Shepard, chairman of the Registration Com'te, has issued a cordial invitation to the entire grain and feed trade of the northwest to attend the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held here June 11. An excellent program has been arranged for the occasion and an interesting and instructive session is anticipated.

Iona, Ida.—David R. Clark, 62, for nearly 20 years manager of the Sperry Elevator, who recently was adjudged not guilty on a second degree arson charge that followed the burning of the elevator, was found guilty of forgery, the charge an outgrowth of the explosion and fire that destroyed the plant Feb. 24, 1942. He was charged with forging Sperry elevator drafts covering settlement for wheat and payable to Angus Bird, Milo farmer. The defense contended Clark personally was engaged in buying mixed grain and inferior grade wheat not wanted by the firm he represented. Forgery conviction carries a penalty of 1 to 14 years in the state penitentiary. The case will be appealed to the state supreme court. Clark collapsed when the verdict was returned and was removed by ambulance to L. D. S. hospital.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Wysox, Pa.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., Inc., mill was damaged by high winds recently, the loss being small.

Reading, Pa.—The poultry feed plant of the Reading Poultry Food Co. was destroyed by fire on May 5.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Frank Richards, 84, former feed and grain merchant, who retired several years ago after being in business for more than 50 years, died Apr. 19.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Beebe, S. D.—A small amount of damage was incurred from high winds at the McCabe Bros. elevator recently.

Ipswich, S. D.—Ed Heiser was re-hired as manager of the Craven Elvtr. Co. elevator at a recent annual meeting of directors.

Groton, S. D.—I. E. Schinkel succeeded William Inglis as manager of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Ferney, S. D.—Irving A. Parke, formerly of Kodoka, S. D., succeeded Roy Fenske as manager of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Yankton, S. D.—Formal opening and dedication of the grain alcohol plant will be held on May 26, with Gov. M. Q. Sharpe of South Dakota and other notables taking part in the day's ceremonies. The plant will use approximately 1,700 bus. of corn daily and have an output of 5,000 gals. of 190-proof alcohol per day. A by-product will be a high-protein dry mash valuable as livestock feed. The plant is owned by a group of about 50 local citizens who subscribed a fund of \$120,000 to purchase it from its former owner and provide working capital, while a loan of \$150,000 was obtained from the R.F.C. The plant formerly was a brewery.

Troy, S. D.—Edward M. Stanwood, 75, who had been manager for the Pacific Elevator for more than 37 years and also served as postmaster here for 17 years, died recently.

Menno, S. D.—John Frisch, 62, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the last 27 years, was killed the night of May 13 when the automobile he was driving overturned after leaving the road about five miles west of Olivet. He was returning home from Pierre where he had been called to serve on the grand jury at the time of the accident.

## TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—R. T. Cofer has resigned after 14 years with J. C. Crouch Grain Co. and Perry Burrus Elvtr. Co.

Burkburnett, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Burkburnett Milling Co. has been returned by the postoffice marked "Out of Business."

Childress, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Childress Feed & Seed Co. has been returned by the postoffice marked "Out of Business."

Coolidge, Tex.—The Homer Bennett Feed Store, formerly operated by the Bennett Trading Co., has been sold to Kenneth Paris.

Mineral Wells, Tex.—Mail addressed to Mineral Wells Milling Co. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Amarillo, Tex.—Mail addressed to the St. Francis Grain & Coal Co. has been returned by the postoffice marked "Out of Business."

Tyler, Tex.—Mack McCartney, manager of the Tyler warehouse of General Mills, Inc., Southwestern Division, underwent a minor operation in a Fort Worth, Tex., hospital recently.

McKinney, Tex.—W. T. Dungan, for several years tractor and implement dealer, has purchased Hill & Webb Grain Co., including elevator, corn sheller, and storage. He will operate as Dungan Grain & Feed Co., and will manufacture poultry and stock feeds.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following applications for membership in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been received: Honaker Grain & Hatchery Co., Farmersville; Lawson Gin & Grain Co., Meridian; Gerald Company, Hamilton; B. H. Barnett, Lamesa; Roby Grain Co., Roby; R. C. Reed, Henningsen-Lamesa, Inc., Lamesa; Ralston Purina Co., Lubbock; Weaver Bros., Lubbock; Economy Cash Feed Store, Electra; Simon & Borgfeld, Converse; George M. Roach, Lubbock; Temple Grain & Hay Co., Fort Worth; Taylor Brokerage Co., San Antonio; Nash Grain Co., Kaufman; Weeks & Bagwell, Claude; Barnett Grain Co., Amarillo; West Flour Mill, West; La Coste Mercantile Co., La Coste; Bishop Milling Co., Bishop; Farmers Gin Co., Falls City, Tex.; and Slone Grain Co., Portales, N. M.; P. W. Walker Grain & Seed Co., Littlefield, N. M., and Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Aiken, N. M.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

## WISCONSIN

Spencer, Wis.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator was damaged by fire Apr. 23.

Hayton, Wis.—The H. C. Timm Co. elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

New Holstein, Wis.—The H. C. Timm Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

New Fane, Wis.—George Braun, 91, operator of the New Fane Feed & Saw Mill for many years, died Apr. 28.—H. C. B.

Watertown, Wis.—The Farmers Co-operative Co., operator of a feed mill, recently observed its 30th anniversary.—H. C. B.

Janesville, Wis.—The Blackhawk Feed & Seed Store is remodeling the freight depot leased by the feed company, converting a portion of the building into a feed grinding and mixing plant.

Oshkosh, Wis.—A small safe stolen from the Russell-Miller Milling Co. office Apr. 29, was found several days later hidden some distance away, its contents intact. Untouched in the safe were \$128 in cash, \$275.23 in checks, about 1,500 gallons in bulk gasoline coupons and two C gas ration books.—H. C. B.

Amery, Wis.—S. M. Lien, manager of the Northern Supply Co., stated he hoped construction of the company's plant to replace the one that burned last winter, will be started by June 1. Final approval by the W.P.B. has been received. The contract to build was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The new plant will be constructed of steel, concrete and wood, and will be equipped with the latest in feed grinding and mixing machinery. It will have a capacity of 21,600 bus.

Janesville, Wis.—The West Side Feed & Seed Co., Inc., has been organized, 200 shares at \$100 each; to manufacture and sell feeds for cattle and poultry, and to carry on a general merchandise business and a general commission business. Incorporators, Archie Cunningham, Louis Mulliken, Geo. DeBruin. The company has purchased a building at 616-618 W. Milwaukee St., occupying 19,000 sq. ft. of floor space, and has remodeled it into a retail and wholesale feed market.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Assembly has killed the Westfahl bill, No. 327-A, relating to the establishment of a system of compulsory health insurance for all employees in private industry in the state. Persons earning more than \$60 a week, farm workers and domestics would have been exempt. A state health insurance fund would have been set up by contributions of 2 per cent of wages by employees and an equal amount by employers, to be administered by a new division of the state board of health. Employees and their dependents would have received medical, surgical, dental, optical and hospital care.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, and general manager of the Co-operative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, and Dr. R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Fred Merrill, sales manager of the North Central Division of Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, have been added to the convention program of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n here on June 7-8. John K. Westberg, O.P.A. price executive, previously had been announced as a speaker. Messrs. Westberg, McConnell and Senator Wiley will speak on the afternoon of June 7; Dr. Bethke's talk will be heard the morning of June 8, and Mr. Merrill will be the closing speaker on the morning program of June 8, giving a feed man's pep talk.

## Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps convenient, permanent record of daily market prices for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-6—Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## Grain Carriers

Grain unloaded during April for export at Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports totaled 5,607 cars, against 3,217 cars in April, 1942.

Shippers Advisory Boards will meet at Dallas, Tex., June 2 and 3, at Wichita, Kan., June 8, 9; and at Indianapolis, Ind., June 21, 22.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission held a hearing May 21 on the petition of the railroads for an increase from 60c to \$1.10 for furnishing and installing grain doors.

Louisville, Ky.—At request of the O.D.T. a conference on transportation conservation was held in the Louisville Board of Trade May 21 by Jas. P. Haynes, manager of the traffic department.—P. J. P.

Freight revenues of 37 Class I railroads, representing 76.4 per cent of total operating revenues in the Western District in April, 1943, amounted to \$177,203,400, compared with \$131,293,854 in April, 1942, or an increase of 35 per cent.

The truck compelled reduced rates from northern surplus territory to Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma expire June 1. The railroads' permission for an extension to Dec. 31 has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroads in the East and South were ordered by the Ass'n of American Railroads to expedite the return to their home roads of all box cars suitable for grain loading owned by western railroads but now on other lines. Special attention is being given to the prompt return of box cars to railroads in the Southwest.

Testifying at a senate interstate commerce committee hearing, Arne C. Wiprud, chief of the transportation section of the justice department anti-trust division, supported legislation which would place rate bureaus and rate conferences of all common carriers except air lines under the control of the interstate commerce commission.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A big conference was held here May 25 to determine how to allot vessel room for the grain movement. Grain dealers, exporters, elevator operators, vesselmen and others were there to aid representatives of the C.C.C., O.D.T., F.D.A., W.P.B. and Ass'n of American Railroads to solve the unsolvable problem presented by the prior need to move iron ore. The C.C.C. wants to move 135,000,000 bus. by water to the east.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended totaled 43,242 cars, a decrease of 2,373 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,275 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May 15 totaled 28,227 cars, a decrease of 2,271 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 6,208 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Hammond, Ind.—"Voluntary sacrifice of normal rights in the use of freight cars by rail shippers is proving one of the most effective factors in the war time performance of the railroads," declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the Calumet Transportation Ass'n. "Without the voluntary shipper aid and co-operation, which has been so generously extended since Pearl Harbor," Mr. Hopkins continued, "the railroads would not have been able to perform more than twice as much freight service as in the pre-war period, with fewer freight cars and locomotives than were available in years when the traffic load was less than half as heavy."

Louisville, Ky.—A \$5.50-per-car charge for connecting-line switching to and from industries on the Kentucky and Indiana Terminal Railroad Co. was agreed to May 17 by the company. The new rate, a compromise between shippers and the railroad, will become effective June 18. This compromise settled a dispute that had continued since last September when the Interstate Commerce Commission held a hearing on the \$7.35 rate proposed by the railroad. At the time, shippers testified that this increase would place Louisville at a disadvantage as a market competing with other centers. During the period which the switching charge has been in litigation,

the railroad has been charging \$2.97 to District 1 and \$3.96 to District 2. Under the new schedule there will be one rate and one district. James P. Haynes, manager of the traffic department of the Louisville Board of Trade, said the new rate was a compromise between the shippers and the railroad. The old charge was \$3.15 per car, and shippers asked the new rate be \$5.—A. W. W.

## O.D.T. Control of Motor Vehicles

Jos. B. Eastman, director Office of Defense Transportation, on May 6 issued O.D.T. Order No. 1 delegating authority to the director of the division of motor transport.

(14) To require that any person having possession or control of any such commercial motor vehicle shall cause such vehicle (i) to be operated in such manner, for such purposes and between such points as said Director shall from time to time direct, and (ii) to be leased or rented (except by a person engaged in transporting property in a commercial motor vehicle for compensation, to a person not engaged in such transportation) to such person or persons as he shall from time to time direct; and (iii) to determine and prescribe (unless the interested parties agree upon the amount to be paid) the just and equitable amount of compensation for the use of vehicles so directed to be leased or rented, subject to any applicable maximum price established by any competent governmental authority.

## Save "A Car Day"

F. A. Schleifer, general chairman of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, in the campaign to expedite car movement urges shippers to:

"Notify the railroads just as soon as cars have been released so that they may be made available for loading by someone else who might be badly in need of them. See to it that all dunnage, blocking, debris, etc., is removed from such cars so that they may be in condition for immediate reloading.

"We must so conduct ourselves that it cannot be said that our transportation system failed in an emergency because of the shortcomings of the shippers and receivers of freight. Your help in saving "another car day" is urgently requested."

## Illinois Grain Dealers Celebrate 50th Annual

[Continued from page 415]

Moore, W. G. Nelson, G. M. Slingoff, J. P. Ryan, C. D. Olsen, W. H. Ogden, M. L. Vehon. Decatur: H. W. Glessner, T. E. Hamman, W. I. Moore, John Freeman.

Bloomington: Mac Convis, R. Hasenwinkle, H. J. Moore, W. B. Wallace. Springfield: O. A. Halberg.

Feed Ingredients and Feed Manufacturers: W. C. Spencer and H. F. Watkins, Swift & Co.; C. F. Marshall, Allied Mills; H. J. Kapp; K. J. Maltas; Tom Allwein; J. L. Dickinson.

St. Louis was represented by F. J. Sommer. Seed firms were represented by Bill Bower, E. J. Funk & Sons; Howard C. Myers, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.; Paul Warren.

Supply Trade. E. D. Bargery, Union Iron Works; G. J. Betzelberger, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; W. A. Barnard, Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co.

Indiana was represented by Lew Hill and Ed K. Shepperd, Indianapolis, and S. G. Beatty, Earl Park.

George Saathoff was the only elevator builder present.

Insurance: Jack McCann and J. D. Stevens, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; J. E. Birong, A. R. Schroeder and V. L. Parmentier, Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.

Trade ass'ns were represented by R. M. Field, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

Other Illinois representatives were: L. C. Abenbrink, Edwardsville; G. D. Adams, Allendale; LeRoy Allison, Middletown; W. F. Allison, Mason City; I. B. Barrett, Streator; J. P. Becker, Tremont; Lewis Behrens, Middletown; Marion Bird, Trivoli; Henry Blessman, Gridley; W. C. Bishop, Delavan; J. H. Braden, Wellington; Clyde Brittain, Saybrook; H. B. Jones, Elkhart; Floyd Brown, Table Grove; Harry Bruninga, Glasford; Meddie Buck, Paxton; B. H. Carim, Tremont; J. K. Carson, Clarence; O. A. Collins, Tuscola; C. H. Clark, West Chicago; L. J. Colehower, Wenona; R. L. Coomber, Freeport; H. F. Cope, Potomac; Lionel Cox, Princeville; Roy Danner, Astoria; Frank Davis, Potomac; D. D. DeForest, Galesburg; Leo Delaney, Wapella; Russell Delaney,

Wapella; C. B. Dewey, Henry; H. M. Dewey, Pekin; R. V. Dewey, Henry; Donald Ewing, Rochelle;

Lester Fielding, Lincoln; P. J. Fleming, Ipava; W. E. Garber, Washington; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; H. C. Gring, Farmer City; John Hagenstoz, Washington; E. E. Hamman, Le Roy; V. T. Hamman, Sullivan; J. A. Harrison, Chenoa; H. B. Harrison, Chenoa; C. G. Hauter, Morton; A. G. Heitzman, Washington; W. M. Herbst, Franklin Grove; G. W. Hier, Cambridge; G. B. Hill, Mansfield; R. Hurd, Putnam; Ed Hinsinger, Eureka; R. E. Hunt, Putnam; Guy Jones, Danvers; R. H. Jones, Monticello;

C. P. Kennell, Camp Grove; L. D. King, Tonica; L. P. Kizer, Chestnut; C. C. King, Pittsfield; F. C. Klesath, Dana; E. J. Klopfenstein, Gridley; W. A. Kommick, Emden; R. E. Lyon, Altona; Ray McCord, Farmers City; John McLuckie, Lostant; V. L. Marks, Kempton; G. D. Marshall, Stronghurst; Wm. Merkle, Peoria; J. J. Minch, Roberts; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; D. G. Moritz, Benson; Lee Nelson, Penfield; S. L. Nulty, Lincoln; Samuel Opper, Metamora; E. P. Palmer, Springfield; J. F. Parker, Mahomet; Louis Paulas, Lincoln; N. R. Peine, Minier; Frank Pepper, LaFayette; Everett Pittard, Williamsfield; Lawrence Pittman, Hammond; C. J. Potter, LaRose; Paul Pratt, Bushnell; J. T. Price, Allendale; I. G. Redshaw, Dana; C. T. Rees, Bradford; C. S. Reeser, Benson; Clifford Roth, Gridley;

A. P. Schantz, Lexington; S. E. Sharp, Warsaw; C. O. Snedeker, Ipava; H. G. Steffens, McLean; H. J. Sterrenberg, Crescent City; W. B. Stitt, Williamsfield; C. H. Sutter, Pierston Station; Wm. Swank, Ipava; P. F. Tabor, Sullivan; B. E. and C. W. Talljen, Benson; C. G. Ternus, Bradford; Harry Tjardes, Strawn; S. V. Van Horn, Fairbury; C. W. Vercler, Washington; F. E. Verry, Armington; Merl Wakefield, Broadwell; L. B. Walton, Mayview; W. A. Webb, LeRoy; O. B. Wheeler, Long Point; W. B. Whittler, Benson; Milton Widholm, Ashkum; Virgil Wilkey, Secor; G. C. Willhardt, Washington; E. E. Wilson, Piper City; P. A. Zimmerman, Flanagan.



# Field Seeds

**Ottumwa, Ia.**—G. Frank Spry, aged 75, died recently as the result of a fall at his home.

**New Braunfels, Tex.**—Bennett Carmody has purchased the seed and feed business of Alex Forke.

**Essex, Ia.**—The May Seed Co. of Shenandoah has bought the store building of Geo. Johnson.

**Ida Grove, Ia.**—L. E. Babcock, seed corn dealer, has moved his office to the Varner building.

**Alhambra, Cal.**—Jas. E. Lewis has bought the seed store of V. W. Nobling, who found the sudden rush of buyers too much.

**Lapwai, Idaho**—Fenn Emerson of Craigmont has been appointed manager of the seed cleaning plant being erected by the Chas. H. Lilly Co.

**South Bend, Wash.**—The Carruthers ranch, which was under lease to the Pacific Seed Co., is now operated by the James Myers Seed Co.—F. K. H.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The Farmers Union Co-operative Seed Service has been organized with Donald W. Van Vleet as production manager and John L. Uban as sec'y-treas.

**Falls City, Neb.**—The Independent Lumber Co. has bought the coal yards of the Ebel Seed Co. to enable Louis Ebel to devote all his time to his other interests.

**Pateros, Wash.**—The J. A. Boyce Co. of Mt. Vernon has set up a plant for the cleaning of seed peas, in charge of H. Yenny. About 78 tons of peas are to be processed.

**Yankton, S. D.**—Mrs. Adeen Schriver is operating the Sunshine Seed Co. Her husband, J. Burke Schriver, who operated the business died May 1 in an automobile accident.

**Mt. Vernon, Wash.**—Donald Lindbloom will remain as manager of the seed, feed and fertilizer department after the sale of the Lindbloom & Son property to the Co-operative Oil Ass'n.

**Lafontaine, Ind.**—Sales of seed corn have shown a tremendous increase from last year according to C. E. Troyer, who expects to distribute 20,000 bus. from the local plant and the one at Rushville, Ind.

**Nampa, Idaho**—Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, have purchased an oil refinery plant for conversion into a seed corn drier and later to be expanded into a seed cleaning and processing plant.

**Manilla, Ia.**—The Gruhn Hybrid Corn Co. has received a contract from the government to grow 35 acres of waxy hybrid seed corn. The seed has been furnished by the Iowa State College at Ames.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—At a meeting here it was agreed that the State College and the State Dept. of Agriculture will co-operate this year in gathering data on which to base an official state seed certification program in 1944.

**Moscow, Idaho**—Willis Crites, 57, seedman, died at the hospital May 13, following a six weeks' illness. Crites established the Crites-Moscow Growers, Inc., in 1932, and it became one of the largest seed pea processors in the Palouse area.—F. K. H.

**Mt. Vernon, Wash.**—The Fred Noble Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock, by Fred and Ethel Noble and Ben and Dorothy Haggen. Fred Noble and his associates of Seattle have purchased the business of the Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co.

**Hay Springs, Neb.**—Flax variety and date of seeding tests are being conducted by the state on the P. J. Nissen farm, under irrigation. Safflower, rape, flax, oats and barley tests are being conducted at the farm of Edgar Christoffersen, under dry land conditions.

**Colfax, Wash.**—The R. H. Sutherland Seed Co. is building a pea processing plant on the Union Pacific right-of-way, 50x250 ft., costing \$34,000. The office manager will be R. P. Jones, who resigned as manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., and will also manage the marketing.

**Oregon City, Ore.**—A new seed crop for Clackamas County is being developed by Frank Roesch and E. L. Stuwe, Needy. These two men are growing New York wild white clover for seed, for which there is a greater demand than there is supply, among New York and New England dairymen.—F. K. H.

**Watonga, Okla.**—Chinese red cow peas have been recommended for planting where crops have been destroyed by the green bug. The advantage of erectness in Chinese red cow peas permits the use of combines for harvest, whereas the procumbent or trailing varieties must be moved or pulled before threshing.

**Pendleton, Ore.**—Construction has been started by the Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., on a \$25,000 seed cleaning plant which will double the firm's present capacity. According to Syd Laing, manager, the plant is expected to be completed by June 15, with cleaning operations scheduled to being July 1. Cleaning of seed peas comprises the bulk of the work, 80 carloads having been handled last year.—F. K. H.

**Omaha, Neb.**—R. S. Dickinson, Omaha, was re-elected pres. of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n at its recent annual meeting held at the Omaha Grain Exchange. Chester Swinbank was re-elected sec'y; R. E. Miller, Omaha, elected first vice-pres.; F. E. Roth, Omaha, second vice-pres.; Ray E. Ridge, re-elected treas.; Glenn H. LeDioyt, Lincoln, was elected to the executive com'tee; Harry R. Clark, Harold Roth, J. L. Welsh, R. S. Dickinson, R. E. Miller, all of Omaha, and John Statensek, Lincoln, were added to the advisory council.

**Corvallis, Ore.**—A new hybrid bush type snap bean resistant to the curly top disease common to Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho has been released according to Oregon State College experiment station. The new bean, named Pioneer, is the result of a co-operative plant-breeding project conducted by these two agencies with laboratory work here and with field work conducted at the Umatilla branch experiment station at Hermiston.—F. K. H.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The Plant Board last week canceled the seed permit of the Johnston Grain Co., Enid, Okla., after several shipments

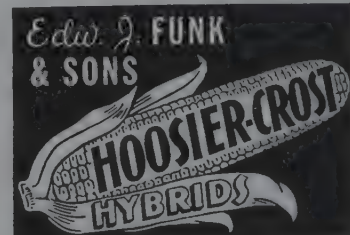
of seed were found to be misbranded. Lespedeza seed brought from Missouri by a trucker and sold to a White County farmer was found by the Board to contain 2,600 noxious weed seeds (dodder) per pound. The lespedeza seed was brought into the state in violation of the Federal Seed Act, and did not bear the Board's permits, as required by Arkansas law for seed sold within the state.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector Arkansas Plant Board.

**Lansing, Mich.**—Germination tests at Michigan State College show that soybeans are losing viability on account of excessive moisture. Only 24 of 189 samples germinated 90 per cent or more. More than half of the samples germinated less than 80 per cent and 24 lots ran lower than 50 per cent. Damage, for seed purposes, is credited to severe late September frosts that injured soybeans before they were mature. Of the 143 lots tested for moisture, nearly 60 per cent contained excessive moisture, reports H. C. Rather, head of the college farm crops department. All of these lots are in danger of further spoilage for market purposes or by spoilage before planting time.

## Fertilizer Allocated for Crops

The War Food Administration today announced that a considerable quantity of ammonium nitrate is being allocated to specific areas of the Nation in a move to help farmers increase their production of food and feed crops. Allocation of the fertilizer material was made possible through adjustments in its use for other war purposes.

Approximately 24,000 tons of the ammonium nitrate are being allocated for immediate use on food and feed crops in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and for use on pasture and forage crops in the New England states. It is expected that some may also be made available in North and South Carolina.



Proven adaptability for every territory.  
**KENTLAND, IND.**

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

**GRAIN**  
**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
Get in Touch With Us

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF  
**FIELD SEEDS**

**GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON**  
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

**BUYERS AND SELLERS**  
**ALL VARIETIES**  
**FIELD SEEDS**  
ASK FOR PRICES  
**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.**  
**ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,  
Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas



## Seeds Seized and Destroyed

Almost 1,300 assorted packets of sub-standard vegetable seeds were seized and destroyed in Delaware recently by order of the District Court.

The seed was distributed by the Lake Shore Seed Co., of Dunkirk, N. Y., and was found to be so far below the standards provided in the rules and regulations of the Federal Seed Act as to be worthless for seeding purposes. The packets failed to show a percentage of germination, the month and year the germination test was completed, and the words "below standard" as required under the regulations of the Federal Seed Act for vegetable seed which is below standard in germination.

The company had been fined \$500 in the United States District Court at Buffalo in November, 1942, for shipping vegetable and grass seed in interstate commerce into Indiana and the District of Columbia in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

## The 1942 Iowa Corn Yield Tests

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station reports that in 1942 for different sections of the state the highest performing section entries in each class are as follows:

**REGULAR CLASS.** Northern Section—Iowa Agr. Expt. Assn., Ames—Comp. Iowa Hybrid 4316. North Central Section—Roy Fanselow, Dows—Iowa Hybrid 3553. South Central Section—Clyde Black & Son, Ames—U. S. Hybrid 13. Southern Section—Iowa Agr. Expt. Assn., Ames—Comp. Ohio Hybrid C92.

**EXPERIMENTAL CLASS:** Northern Section—Geo. M. Allee, Newell—Allee Hybrid 194. North Central Section—U.S.D.A. & Farm Crops, Ames—Iowa Hybrid 3553. South Central Section—Genetics Section, Ames—2489 x 2490. Southern Section—U.S.D.A. & Farm Crops, Ames—Iowa Hybrid 4060.

The winner of the Banner Trophy was the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Ass'n on the basis of the performance of a composite entry of Iowa Hybrid 4316 in the Northern Section. This trophy is awarded for the regular section entry having the highest performance score. The winning entry had a performance score of 110.38. It stood in first place in District 1, fourth in District 2, and third in District 3.

**VARIATION AMONG HYBRIDS.**—A considerable difference in yield existed between the highest and lowest yielding hybrid when compared in the same section. The greatest difference, 27.05 bus., occurred in the North Central Section, and the smallest difference, 19.62 bus., occurred in the Southern Section. Such differences are similar to those obtained in previous years and indicate that not all hybrids are outstanding in ability to yield.

The experimental class provides an opportunity for comparing new hybrid combinations with older established hybrids. Considerable variation was also found in the yield of the experimental hybrids. In the 1942 test an experimental hybrid was the highest yielding in one district and the lowest yielding in three districts. While an experimental hybrid was not highest performing on a section basis in any case, only in the North Central Section was there a significant difference in yield between the highest performing regular and the highest performing experimental entry. In the North Central and also the Southern Section, the lowest performing regular entry was significantly lower in yield than the lowest performing experimental hybrid. This furnishes further evidence that not all new hybrids are equal to or superior to the better hybrids that are at present in commercial production.

**Pullman, Wash.**—A 10-cent soyburger to replace the royal hamburger has been listed as a possible substitute for America's meatless days.—F. K. H.

## Would Avoid Seed Mixtures

A conference was held at Lind, Wash., recently at the call of W. N. Crawford, sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, of the following: Agricultural Development Agents; Dan Noble of the Milwaukee Railway Co. of Spokane; C. C. Morrison of the Great Northern Railway Co., of Seattle; E. M. Duncan of the Great Northern Railway Co., of Spokane, and W. P. Stapleton of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., from Seattle. George Burckhalter, County Extension Agent, and Harley D. Jacquot, Superintendent of the Adams Branch Experiment Station, were also present.

The surveys on the number of wheat varieties grown in the Northwest made by the Ass'n indicate that too many commercial varieties are causing undue mixtures in wheat flowing thru commercial channels. Instead of having over 50 varieties now grown, it should only be about eight. Such varieties included in the eight would be Baart and Turkey wheats from the Big Bend area.

The seriousness of the grain mixtures is quite apparent between the growers, warehousemen, millers, bakers and cereal breaders. An effort is being made by the Ass'n to co-ordinate these with the hope that an ideal variety of wheat may be recommended for the particular producing area.

The Adams Branch Experiment Station is doing excellent work in furnishing foundation stock and the Extension Service is providing clearing house for distribution of pure seed by the Seed Accreditation Program.

Mr. Crawford gave an encouraging report of the progress made by the Ass'n.

## Manning Table a Draft Deferment Contract

How a grain handling or processing firm may contract with the state Selective Service Director for the release of essential employees to the draft was explained to the Chicago Chapter of the Superintendents' Society by J. H. Campbell and J. V. Johnson, head and assistant head of the Apprentice and Training Service, War Manpower Commission. The details of the "Manning" table, the replacement summary and the replacement list, along with their applications, enlightened their listeners on how to go about keeping key men as long as possible.

Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., presided. The Chapter voted to meet on the second Monday hereafter.

## Program Pacific States Seedsmen

The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting June 7 and 8 at the Hotel Senator, Sacramento, Cal.

Registration will begin Sunday, and the directors will hold a meeting at 5 p.m.

After the call to order by Pres. Lawrence R. Robinson an address of welcome by the mayor of Sacramento, T. B. Monk, will be responded to by E. D. Martin, of Guadalupe, Cal.

E. E. Soderberg of Los Angeles will present his report as secretary.

R. A. Mische of Medford, Ore., will report for the Tri-State Seedsmen's Ass'n.

"Washington Seed Production" will be presented by J. C. Jones, Seattle, Wash.

"Prospects of Oregon Seed Crop," by M. Dale Chipman, Portland, Ore.

"Growing Importance of the West in Seed Production," by Harry A. Schoth, agronomist U.S.D.A., Corvallis, Ore.

"Importance of Idaho in Seed Production," by Floyd Trail, Moscow, Idaho.

"Problems of Retail and Mail Order Merchandising in War Time," by David Burpee, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Field and Farm Seeds in the Southwest," by Terris A. Manley, Phoenix, Ariz.

"War Requirements of the Seed Industry," by Jas. A. Young, executive sec'y American Seed Trade Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

"Twenty Million Victory Gardens, Then What?" by Wayne Ketron, Santa Barbara, Cal. "O.P.A. Price Regulations Affecting the Seed Trade," by Jas. J. Boyle, assistant regional administrator.

Work of the California Seed Council will be reported on by its president, F. G. Parsons.

Chas. P. Morse, San Francisco, will report for the California Seed Ass'n.

Carl G. Bowden of Boise, Idaho, will be toastmaster at the banquet Monday evening, where an address will be delivered by E. C. Warren, governor of California.

The visitors will be entertained with dinner Sunday evening at the famed El Rancho restaurant. The Sacramento Convention Bureau will provide entertainment at the banquet.

Monday the ladies will have luncheon at the Country Club; Tuesday with the men at the Hotel Senator, visiting the Crocker Art Gallery and Sutter's Fort.



# HESS

## Direct Heat Drier and Cooler

gas fired  
with auxiliary oil  
burner, installed by

**DELTA WAREHOUSE CO.**  
Stockton, Calif.

*They're Profit Makers*

**HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.**  
1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Delta Warehouse Co.  
Stockton, Calif.



# Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Meet at Portland

By F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., May 21.—President Gordon Burlingham welcomed 150 feed and seed dealers at the 12th annual convention of the Oregon Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n.

It was reported that there had been several successful meetings during the past year; that many dealers had been obliged to increase their costs, and that others had lost valuable help, attracted by higher wages in other lines.

With regard to bags, it was found that dealers had to take whatever the manufacturer offered.

Progress was shown in the elimination of pests.

Oregon representatives also met with dealers from other sections at Washington, with AAA, and believed that this body would not dump any carry-overs into Pacific Northwest. It is expected that 1943 crops will be short many items.

The President advised dealers they could expect no price freezing this year.

It was shown that the service charges by various Oregon seed cleaning plants had been justified, and that any and all members of the ass'n would be backed up by it.

Noted by the AAA that the seed business is complicated and it will make intensive study before placing any ceilings. It will be late this year before any report from the AAA, and then only after conferring with the Oregon Ass'n.

It was gratifying to note that O.P.A. representative had contacted the Oregon seed committee and courteously listened to their suggestions. This was the good news given the group by Chairman Sid Victor, and further declared that as a Group only did the industry have a chance.

FRANK McKENNON, Division of Enforcement, State Department of Agriculture, in his address on Seed Sampling, advised that the 7,048 samples of seed tested represented 1,670,000 bags of various kinds.

It was brought out that this department had a serious labor shortage, but that the women had been most satisfactory workers, and that at one point two women had carried on the full operation.

For 1943 indications were for a reduced volume and also a possibility of higher wages, but it was hoped that inspection costs would remain the same. Dealers were advised to have all AAA stuff officially sampled.

He congratulated the heads of the association for their efforts in connection with Oregon's seed law, advised that some amendments along constructive lines are still needed but would likely be postponed for the present.

Inspectors found that much seed had been held too long, and such penalized and later removed—especially in garden seeds. Now, however, there is little poor seed on the Oregon market. Asked that wholesale representatives see that labels be changed on bins, when refilled. At all times all dealers are treated exactly alike, and all were thanked for past cooperation.

VETCH WEEVIL was the subject of an illuminating address by DR. L. P. ROCKWOOD, who stated that there was even more need of co-operation upon the part of dealers and growers with the Laboratory, in order that especially peas and hairy vetch should make a heavier yield.

It was noted the regular pests were still in the fields, and that there were also a number of new acquaintances of the pest family to be warned against, and methods taken to eliminate them. Crops of new seeds bring in new pests.

THREE OUT-OF-STATE visitors were welcomed by the Ass'n, namely Eugene Kelly, Walla Walla, Wash.; Charles Quinn, Missoula

Mercantile, Missoula, Mont., and Joe McGowan of Moscow, Idaho.

DR. HARRY SCHOTH, well-known agronomist, U. S. Department Agriculture, in his interesting discourse on Industry and Science, brought out some very pertinent facts.

He declared that as labor and machinery continued scarce, there would likely be great changes in the industry and that Science would play a large part in future changes. He assured his hearers that these things should prove "thought provoking" and that they would have to measure up to it; that there would be more world competition to meet, especially on seeds, the foundation being land-science, as our Government would teach foreigners how to improve field crops. They would get machinery and lots of it, also seeds, and of high quality and new varieties. This may prove a friendly gesture to shorten the war, save products of U.S.A. and have our Allies help feed themselves.

On the Post-War picture we will find that both men and animals all over the world will be hungry—very hungry—and hence we would need more field seed in 1943, but from present survey afraid we will not measure up. We will also have to compete with much of the cheap foreign labor.

Dr. Schoth also advised that there had been a large increase of small farmers in the Willamette Valley, and predicted a number of both they and their crops would be a failure on account of lack of knowledge of soils, seeds and conditions. Seed and feed dealers can do much to eliminate poor producers. We have not enough yet of seeds in our domestic areas, let alone any amount for foreign countries.

With regard to Fertilizer, more will be used, but it is found that the discriminating buyer is on the increase.

Thousands of acres of logged off lands will have to be seeded after the war, and this too will be a problem to secure ample seed for this purpose. Agriculture will have to depend more and more on science. Many seed men have already recognized this, but the farmers have not.

It is believed that considerable more micro-nutrients will be added to animal feeds. The Oregon State College and the Oregon State Department have ample information on all phases of seeding and farming and all are urged to make greater use of it.

THE SAME SCHEDULE of prices will be in effect in 1943 as prevailed in '42, according to N. C. Donaldson, State Executive Secretary, AAA. Increased wages, however, enter into this picture also. Final plans for year will not be announced for some months. Report that there is considerable carry-over. Loans are still being made on pasture seeds.

C. C. RUTH, General Chairman of the afternoon session, called upon President Burlingham to give report of activities of the past year. He thanked the various Committees for their consistent good work, and advised they would carry on and co-operate all possible with both O.D.T. and O.P.A. as they had in the past.

DAN HOGAN outlined the need for increased dues of members and affiliated wholesalers during the coming year in order to increase reserve fund to protect the Ass'n's interests. This was heartily agreed to by the membership.

THE HISTORY OF Orders No. 4 and 5 were outlined by HERMAN SITES, State Director of O.D.T. He urged proper conservation of motor trucks and vehicles; that this was still a stern war necessity, and that doubtless parts for cars would even become scarcer in the future. He suggested pool delivery by dealers of a community and advised that while they had received co-operation in the past, that his depart-

ment were checking continuously. He admitted that the dealer had still plenty of Federal agencies to answer to. Order No. 5 has been really written into Certification of Trucks.

H. E. COSBY, Head of the Poultry Department, Oregon State College, in his usually thorough manner stressed that plenty of Nutritious Feed was necessary to Produce Food. He outlined the work of the Protein Concentrates Committee, lauded it for the work accomplished, and predicted that it would be carried on successfully. He advised against making sudden changes in food, advising however that changes had been made necessary on account of unusual shortages.

He declared that poultry and more poultry was necessary for our National defense. He admonished the dealers not to stress too much on volume, and to realize that in sending out various feeds at the front door, that they must also make plans to insure supply.

It was noted that the Committee had sent out numerous questionnaires, but that to date too few had honestly been filled out, in the only way results could be secured.

In future, the dealer may have to face rationing, supply the old but be chary with taking on new ones; that there may be a priority on Feeds, and that he may have his supply based on the population in the community. Mr. Cosby in closing stressed the need of more confidence in lower protein levels.

W. RAY EWING, National Oil Products Co., advised of the increased use of oils in various mixes, and thanked the dealers for past business.

DAVID SIMPSON, President of Portland Chamber of Commerce, gave the official city greeting, congratulated the dealers on their volume of business in spite of wartime restrictions, and admonished them, if possible, to create the necessary reserve fund for post-war days.

MRS. EVELYN COOPER, Price Attorney for the O.P.A., gave the dealers considerable history of that organization, much of which had been on their desks in the shape of various bulletins and questionnaires.

It was unanimously voted to retain the same efficient Board of Governors for another term, including Willis Small, Gordon P. Ryals, Glen Slentz, Ted Johnson, Charles Epps, J. D. Densmore, Jr., James Short, Walter Scott, Jr., Oliver Morton, Dan Hogan, and Manager Leon Jackson.

Fully \$10 billion of the \$15 billion government-financed war plant for which contracts were let between June, 1940, and the end of February, 1943, had been completed by the beginning of March of this year, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of The National Industrial Conference Board. Additional authorizations for which contracts had not been let thru February amounted to between three and four billion dollars.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

### Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



## Supply Trade

Start today to build demand for your products tomorrow.

**Chicago, Ill.**—I. H. Faleide, designing engineer long with Folwell-Ahlskog Co. and McKenzie, Hague Co., has started in business on his own account as the Faleide Engineering Co.

**Scotts, Mich.**—A warehouse containing a considerable quantity of machinery, belonging to White Sales Corp., was totally destroyed by fire May 14. The company states the fire destroyed only a small portion of its stock of machinery, and that much of the machinery in the warehouse was not seriously affected.

To determine whether a piece of material or equipment should be used in its present form or put into war production in the form of scrap, the Special Projects Salvage Branch of the Salvage Division, WPB, is publishing, bi-monthly, "Available Used Material and Equipment Bulletin." Copies are available to our readers.

**Akron, O.**—Frank M. Smith, 76, one of the nation's most prominent inventors of improved flour milling methods, died May 21 at Miami Beach, Fla. Mr. Smith was the son of George T. Smith, Jackson, Mich., inventor of the famed "Patent" process of milling flour. Frank Smith had devoted his career to the designing and engineering of flour milling machinery and the building of flour mills.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—The appointment of Robert R. Zisette, as general sales manager of SKF Industries, Inc., has just been announced. Mr. Zisette started with SKF in 1921. After one year in engineering and sales departments, he became sales engineer in the Cleveland office, where he remained for seven years. He then was promoted to district manager of the Cincinnati office. June 1, 1942, he was promoted to the office of assistant sales manager.

The total cost of construction projects halted during the week ended May 14 brought to \$1,349,685,528 the total cost of all projects halted since October, 1942, when the War Production Board began stopping construction work which did not contribute directly toward winning the war. During the week, WPB restored preference ratings to projects costing \$470,000, which had previously been halted. These projects will go ahead with a wild rush the minute peace is declared.

Additional controls over scheduling the production and distribution of anti-friction bearings are established by General Preference Order E-10 issued April 14 by the War Production Board. Heretofore, scheduling in the bearing industry has been covered by a general scheduling order (M-293) which applies to the scheduling of bearings and other critical common components. The present order supplements M-293 by the inclusion of special features which are not covered by it.

Purchase orders for conveying machinery and mechanical power transmission equipment are restricted to those rated AA-5 or higher under the terms of General Limitation Order L-193 as amended by the War Production Board. Other changes made in the amended order are: Deletion of the provision requiring submittal of monthly production and delivery schedules for restricted orders, since scheduling is now covered by General Scheduling Order M-293. Clarification of the definition of conveying machinery by naming portable conveyors, now covered by Limitation Order L-287, as one of the items exempted; and by amending the definition of underground mining machinery, which is also an exempted item, to include slope conveyors.

Steinlite Moisture Testers have recently been purchased by the following Illinois companies: Cowden Coop. Exchange, Cowden; Walt Roesch, New Berlin; Padua Grain Co., Padua; Cullom Coop. Grain Co., Cullom; Antioch Milling Co., Antioch; Missal Farmers Grain Co., Streator; Farmers Grain Co., Fairbury; Patoka Coop. Farmers Elev., Patoka; Monee Grain & Lumber Co., Monee; John Nichols, Hebron; Rikus Hippen, Forrest; Valley Grain Co., Wing; Rooks Creek Farmers Elev. Co., Pontiac.

**New York, N. Y.**—The National Industrial Conference Board, which has just completed a general survey of the economic background reports: After 1930, the Board points out, a period of attrition and deterioration of capital assets began, which by 1940 resulted in a situation in which some 70 per cent of all metal-working machinery in American industry was over ten years old. Although machine tool shipments have been of record-breaking proportions during the past few years, "private purchases of machinery and equipment for non-war industries were drastically curtailed," the Board adds, and at the same time recalls that "following World War I new manufacturing capital expenditures exceeded depreciation charges on manufacturing capital assets until 1930."

**Washington, D. C.**—The Office of War Information recently released a report on the economic measures taken by the government to protect American security against Axis aggression, and to remove hostile foreign control from the business life of our citizens. Of particular interest is that section of the report dealing with the proposed disposition of nearly 50,000 patents taken over from our enemies and the nationals of enemy-occupied nations. The seized patents, representing some of the finest foreign research achievements, cover inventions in every field of business. It is the hope of the government that American industry make the widest possible use of these inventions—to help win our battles abroad and to strengthen our civilian economy at home, now and after the war.

The War Food Administration May 11 said that farmers can expect to have reasonable supplies of hay rope, binder twine and other cordage for harvesting their 1943 crops. A large part of all such supplies, however, are now being made from substitute materials and will require more careful handling than in the past. While it is believed that supplies will be adequate, farmers are cautioned to buy only in quantities they actually need for the harvesting season. Other cordage and rope used on the farm can be expected to be available in most areas. Under War Production Board, conservation order M-70, unlimited processing, distribution and sale of rope and twine made from jute and scrap jute is permitted for agricultural uses. Manila rope is no longer available for agricultural uses.

Because of special needs, all rope made from this hard fiber is required by the Navy and other Marine uses. As with twine made from substitute materials, rope made from jute is less durable than that made from manila and other hard fibers, and should be treated accordingly. Particularly, it should not be left exposed to the weather.

## Dollar Limit for Applications for Materials Raised

In line with its policy of decentralization, the WPB has raised the dollar limit of PD-1A applications processed in the field from \$100 to \$500, effective May 8.

Beginning May 8, all PD-1A applications involving not more than \$500 worth of material on which priority assistance is requested have been processed in either the District or Regional Offices according to the direction of the respective Regional Directors, except where specifically otherwise directed by the Director of the Distribution Bureau.

In all other cases, PD-1A applications have been forwarded by each field office to Washington, D. C., for routing in accordance with the regular procedure for processing such forms in Washington.

The new order means that now more than eighty per cent of all PD-1A applications will be handled entirely by the field offices.

## Use of Numbers for Obtaining Non-Controlled Materials Will End

Use of allotment numbers as an up-rating device for obtaining non-controlled materials will end on June 30, 1943, the Controlled Materials Plan Division of the War Production Board has announced. This action was taken in CMP Regulation No. 3, as amended.

Orders placed during the second quarter, accompanied by preference rating and allotment number, will continue to be "up-rated" orders. However, the application of an allotment number to a rated order after June 30, 1943 will not have any effect on the rating. For example, an order placed in June with a rating of AA-2X to which an allotment number is applied in July, and an order placed in July with a rating of AA-2X and bearing an allotment number, will both be deemed equal in rating to orders rated AA-2X to which no allotment number or symbol is applied.

This means that the top preference ratings for orders placed after June 30, 1943, will be: AAA, AA-1, AA-2, AA-2X, AA-3, AA-4, AA-5, etc., regardless of whether or not they are accompanied by allotment numbers.

# "RANDOLPH"

## OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

# O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.



# Your Feed Authority

## Feeds & Feeding

by

**F. B. Morrison**

20th Edition — 9th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

### Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

# Feedstuffs

**Dry Skim Milk** production during March was 2,000,000 lbs., against 5,535,000 lbs. during March, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

**Salinas, Cal.**—The cull outer leaves of lettuce have been wasted but Jorgen D. Bering is building a plant to convert 250 tons of leaves per day into high-protein meal for livestock.

**Ithaca, N. Y.**—Professor Vincent du Vigneaud of Cornell has received a \$1,000 Mead, Johnson & Co. award for research work on the vitamin B complex and the structure of biotin.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has issued a helpful guide to the price regulations covering feed ingredients, as of May 4, giving the designation of the regulation to be consulted.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Chicago Feed Club will give a cocktail party and reception from 5 to 7 p.m., May 27, to all those attending the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Drake Hotel, in the Gold Coast Room.

**Seattle, Wash.**—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has sent to feed distributors a questionnaire on stocks and consumption of soybeans and linseed meal, the collected data to be presented to government agencies in an endeavor to obtain increased supplies of feed ingredients for the state of Washington.

**Richmond, Va.**—To work with the Feed Industry Council a 3-man committee for the Virginia feed industry has been named, composed of Edwin M. Eppes, of Richmond; Gordon Willis, of Culpeper, and Frank Shelby, of Portsmouth. This group will plan regional meetings thruout the state for feed manufacturers, mixers and dealers and farmers.

**Fayette, Mo.**—The Summers Elevator Co. of Fayette & Armstrong has just been named a winner in a nation-wide Food-for-Freedom contest sponsored by Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo. The prize is a \$100 U. S. War Bond. Approximately 3,000 Purina merchants participated in the contest, which covered a period of four months. Object of the contest was to impress feed dealers with their opportunity of helping farm customers "stretch" their feed to produce the greatest amount of meat, milk and eggs.—P. J. P.

**Seattle, Wash.**—A real crisis is faced by the nation's vital livestock, dairy and poultry industries, due to the acute shortage of fish meal. It is found that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the fish meal produced is used as fertilizer. The principal source of supply is from the Pacific Coast sardine industry, which last year produced 72,000 tons of fish meal, as against 97,979 tons produced in 1941. The reduced production of Pacific Coast sardine meal in 1942 was not only entirely due to war dislocations. The State of California regulations played their part in reduced production.—F.K.H.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The program scheduled for the wartime conference and 35th annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Drake Hotel May 27 and 28 includes addresses by J. A. McConnell on the "Feed Industry Council"; R. M. Bethke on "Protein and Total Feed Conservation"; Dr. H. W. Titus on "Poultry"; Dr. B. W. Fairbanks on "Swine"; Dr. C. F. Huffman on "Dairy"; Dr. L. E. Hawkins on "Cattle and Sheep"; J. B. Hutson, pres. C.C.C. on "Feed and Food Problems"; P. B. Curtis, pres. Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, on "The Emergency and Feed Law Enforcement"; and Chas A. Lahey on "Transportation."

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Walter Berger has been appointed chairman of a committee to direct an advertising campaign for the feed industry of Iowa, to explain the feed shortages and what the industry is doing to conserve supplies. The finance committee is headed by Carroll Swanson of Des Moines.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The demand for the six-color lithographed Feed Conservation Poster has been so great that the original supply has been exhausted and it is necessary to order a reprint on the poster. Those needing additional copies of the poster are requested to get their orders in now so that Pres. R. M. Field of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n can include them in the first re-run. The price of 6 cents per poster still holds good.

## Soybeans Not to Be Used for Feed or Fertilizer

Order No. 3 of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Chap. XII, Part 1600, Oil Seeds, provides that

"(d) Prohibition on purchase and use for feed and fertilizer. No person shall purchase or accept delivery of soybeans of the 1942 crop for use as, or manufacture into, fertilizer or feed for livestock, poultry or pets; and no soybeans of the 1942 crop purchased or delivered after the effective date of this order shall be used as, or manufactured into, fertilizer, or feed for livestock, poultry or pets. This restriction shall apply only to soybeans in whole or ground form."

This order was issued Feb. 17 and became effective Feb. 18, as a part of the order "Restrictions on Soybean Purchases."

Thus a country grain elevator operator who complies with a request by a farmer that he grind the farmer's beans for feed becomes subject to the heavy penalties of the law.

## Program Central Retail Feed Ass'n

The 18th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held June 7 and 8 at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Walter C. Holstein, pres. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, will welcome the visitors.

A marine hero who served on Guadalcanal, Sergeant John Barry, who has been awarded the Navy cross, will tell of the Makin Island raid.

J. A. McConnell, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of the Feed Industry Council; U. S. Senator Alexander M. Wiley, and John K. Westberg, chief of the grain and grain products section of the O.P.A., will speak Monday afternoon.

Monday evening the annual banquet will be held.

Dr. R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station will speak Tuesday morning on "Getting the Most from Available Feed Supplies."

Life memberships will be conferred upon Professor J. E. Halpin and Dr. Gus Bohstedt, both of the University of Wisconsin, and W. B. Griem, in charge of feed and fertilizer inspection for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

The usual eye-opener breakfast of the salesmen's club of the Central Ass'n will be held at 8 a. m., Tuesday morning.

The closing speaker on the Tuesday morning program will be Fred Merrill, sales manager of the north central division of the Ralston Purina Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in a feed man's pep talk.



## Feed Conservation Broadcast

The Feed Industry Council took part in the nationwide broadcast of the National Farm and Home Hour May 22 at 11:30 a.m. Central War Time.

The broadcast was entitled "STRETCHING THE NATION'S FEED SUPPLY," and consisted of a round table discussion between Frank Boling, vice-chairman of the Council, Dr. W. E. Krauss, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and T. L. Jones, manager of Cimcoe Farm, Havana, Ill. The program was heard over the entire Blue Network, consisting of 130 stations, from Coast to Coast.

The Farm and Home Hour is the oldest farm program on the air today and has a very wide following among farmers. L. R. Hawley of the Feed Industry Council feels it is a real privilege to have the opportunity to tell the Feed Conservation story in its entirety to this vast audience numbering millions of farm listeners.

## Virginia Feed Conference

Feed manufacturers and feed dealers meeting at the Hotel Richmond, Richmond, Va., recently, heard Professor C. W. Holdaway, head of the dairy department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, as the principal speaker.

The purpose of the meeting was to bring about a better understanding among the feed men of the present shortage of protein livestock feeds, according to Edward M. Eppes, Jr., of Richmond, who presided at the conference.

"By reducing the protein in each sack of feed," they were told, "everyone is hurt a little, but no one is injured to any great extent. On the other hand, this method allows the available amount of proteins to be spread further, and divided equally among all consumers."

The meeting was attended by about 50 men, including many Richmond dealers, manufacturers from this section of Virginia and from Maryland, and by several county agents from eastern Virginia.—G. E. T.

## Mixed Feed Manufacturers to Get Corn Ceiling Adjustment

The War Food Administration has announced that mixed feed manufacturers who ship mixed feed from surplus producing to eastern and southeastern states will be eligible for Commodity Credit Corporation price adjustment as between market and ceiling prices of corn.

On and after May 17, these feed manufacturers may sell corn to C.C.C. at prevailing market prices in the surplus producing area and then repurchase the corn at the lower ceiling prices applicable to eastern dairy and poultry producing areas. Currently the difference is 5 cents per bushel. Heretofore only shippers of whole grain have been eligible for this price adjustment. The eastern and southeastern states, where the corn price ceiling basis of \$1.02 per bushel at Chicago has been maintained, are designated as Areas I and II-b in O.P.A. maximum price regulation 346, issued Apr. 14.

Since the issuance of price regulation 346 the Commodity Credit Corporation has made price adjustments on approximately 11,000,000 bus. of corn for shipment as whole grain into the eastern areas. The mechanics of the pricing adjustment now being extended to manufacturers of mixed feeds will consist of the sale and repurchase of a stock of corn out of which the manufacturers will make shipments.

Areas I and II-b include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, the section of Louisiana that lies east of the Mississippi River, and the section of Kentucky to which freight rates are provided on pages 12, 13 and 25 of Central Freight Associa-

tion Freight Tariff No. 3-H, B. T. Jones, Agent, I.C.C. No. 3784.

The cut back is proportionate to the amount of corn contained in the various feeds.

## Effect of Fine Grinding

Eight cows in their early stages of lactation were fed coarsely and finely ground corn and oats in equal parts by weight, and good quality alfalfa hay. Fourteen-day digestion trials were conducted at the close of each 30-day period the first year and every 20 days for the second year.

Fineness of grinding grain did not affect weight of cows nor the digestibility of the ration, but the coarsely ground ration was the more palatable to the cows. The cows produced 14.65 lbs. more milk and 0.12 lb. more fat during the coarse- than during the fine-grinding periods.

It required 47.05 lb. of total digestible nutrients to produce 100 lbs. of fat-corrected milk during the coarse-grain periods as compared with 51.84 lbs. for the fine-grain periods. That is, coarsely ground grain is equal or slightly superior to finely ground grain for dairy cows.—S. Dak. Ag. Exp. Sta.

## Maximum Prices on Imported Oil Meals

Effective May 24 Administrator Brown May 18 issued amendment 172 to SR, soybean, cottonseed and peanut oil meals and oil cakes, as follows:

Section 1499.73 (a) (50) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) Maximum prices for sales of imported cottonseed and peanut oil meals and oil cakes. No person shall sell or deliver imported cottonseed or peanut oil meals or oil cakes at a higher price than could lawfully be charged for a like sale or delivery by a like class of seller of domestic cottonseed or peanut oil meals or oil cakes;

Provided, That in the case of the first sale within the United States the seller can charge no more than he could lawfully charge if he had purchased the meal or cake in question from that domestic processor located at or nearest to the port of entry of the meal or cake in question;

And provided further, That a mixed feed manufacturer in determining maximum prices under Maximum Price Regulation 378 on his mixed feed for animals and poultry shall calculate his "cost" of any imported cottonseed or peanut oil meals or oil cakes used herein at the maximum price thereof as above provided if he purchased the same within the United States or if he did not then at the maximum price thereof as above provided as if he were the first seller thereof within the United States to a buyer located at his production plant.

## Ceiling on Imported Tankage

Effective May 15 the O.P.A. amended MPR 74, Part 1363, Feedingstuffs, as follows:

1. Paragraph (d) (1) is added to section 1363.62 to read as follows:

(1) Maximum prices for sales of imported animal product feedingstuffs. The maximum prices for animal product feedingstuffs imported into the continental United States f.o.b. inland conveyance at port of entry, is the maximum price for animal product feedingstuffs of the same classification and grade for the zone where the port of entry is located as determined under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section basing the costs of bags or other containers according to their replacement cost at the port of entry. The maximum prices shall include all charges, such as duty, insurance, freight and handling charges incidental to placing animal product feedingstuffs aboard the inland conveyance at port of entry.

2. Subparagraph (2) is added to section 1363.62 (d) to read as follows:



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,  
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts  
ANHEUSER-BUSH ST. LOUIS

(2) The maximum delivered price per ton for sales of meat scraps converted from imported dry rendered tankage. The maximum delivered price per ton for sales of meat scraps converted from imported dry rendered tankage shall be the sum of the following:

(i) Maximum price for the dry rendered tankage per ton f.o.b. port of entry.

(ii) Cost of transportation from port of entry to conversion point.

(iii) \$7.50 per ton.

(iv) Freight from the point of conversion to the point of destination of the meat scraps; Provided, That the maximum price of the meat scraps at their destination is no greater than the maximum price would be if the dry rendered tankage had been converted into meat scraps at the port of entry and shipped as such to the destination point of the meat scraps.

The amendment permits the cost of transportation from port of entry to be included.

## We Specialize in the Sales of:

Arkansas Rice Bran  
Finely Ground Rice Hills  
Cotton Seed Meal  
Finely Ground Peanut Hulls,  
Sacked

Wire us or phone us over LD 181, 182 and 185 for prices.

We cater to Wholesale Mills and Wholesale Grain Dealers.

Geo. F. Porbeck Company, Inc.  
Little Rock, Arkansas

**KELLY DUPLEX**  
FEED MILL MACHINERY  
Everything for Mill and Elevator  
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses  
Protein, Fat, and Fibre —Feed or Grain— Analyzed at Reasonable Rates  
Runyon Testing Laboratories  
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois  
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feed"

Triple XXX  
Alfalfa  
Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA  
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Valuable advice on producing profitable pullets is contained in Purdue Food for Freedom Release No. 8B. This leaflet is available at any Indiana county agricultural extension office. War emergency rations can be obtained from the county agent.

**Omaha, Neb.**—The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from George H. Lee Co., 1115 Harney Street, Omaha, engaged in the sale of poultry remedies, a stipulation to discontinue representing that the preparation known as "Germozone" will prevent or cure diarrhea or crop or intestinal troubles in poultry, or that either of the preparations designated "Acidox" or "Germozone," whether administered alone or in conjunction with each other, is of value in preventing coccidiosis, or that either of them will check death losses or avoid bad after-effects of such disease.

## Low Cost Poultry Ration

Tests carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over a period of 18 months to determine if and to what extent low protein feed mixtures of moderate cost could be used in rearing poultry have shown interesting and practical results, says H. S. Gutteridge, Central Experimental Farm.

A mash analyzing 16 per cent of crude protein fed alone to seven weeks of age and then supplemented with gradually increasing amounts of scratch grain gave as satisfactory growth as a mash of 20 per cent protein which was fed with the same proportion of grain as was used for the 16 per cent protein mash. The actual proportions of grain to mash used are indicated by the following ratios: 1-7 weeks, mash only; 7-10 weeks, one of grain to four of mash; 10-13 weeks, 1:3; 13-16 weeks, 1:2; 16-19 weeks, 1:1; 19-22 weeks, 2:1; 22-24 weeks, 3:1.

The actual consumption of protein considering both mash and grain over the whole 24 week period was 14½ per cent of the feed consumed. As the average scratch grain mixture contains from 12-13 per cent of protein this is a very low protein ration and one low in cost. From the date on which the birds had access to grass covered runs the cod liver oil and dehydrated green feed were removed from the mash as sunshine and green grass were then available, thus further cheapening the ration. The birds which received 12½ per cent of protein, on the other hand, were apparently at too low a level and made considerably less growth. All birds were subsequently carried thru a laying year and the birds which had 14½ per cent protein in the rearing period were apparently equally as sound for egg production.

The mashes fed were all carefully balanced so that no vitamin or mineral deficiencies could occur and affect the results. Soybean oil cake meal was found in these same tests to give satisfactory growth when substituted for 80 per cent of the high protein animal feeds, the rations again being, of course, balanced so as to be adequate in vitamins and minerals.

As high protein feeds and particularly high animal protein feeds are the most expensive part of the ration the reduction in quantity used and their substitution by soybean oil cake meal as was shown to be feasible by this research means a real economy without loss in growth. Furthermore the use of a high proportion of cheap and readily available home grown grains simplifies feeding as well as lowering the feeding cost.

**C.C.C. feed wheat prices** for each county will remain the same in May as in April, the rise in corn parity being too small to warrant an advance.

**Purdue University** is recommending the planting of soybean varieties that can be planted and combined early. Some fields of 1942 beans in the middle states have not yet been harvested.

## Soybean Protein in Chick Diet

Raw and heated soybean protein were studied by H. J. Almquist and others as the sole source of protein in a chick diet. The principal growth-limiting deficiency in raw soybean protein is that of methionine.

Heated soybean protein is slightly deficient in methionine for the chick at the 20% protein level, but is complete in respect to the other required amino acids.

## No Further Expansion in Broiler Production

Department of Agriculture feed surveys indicate the necessity of beginning now to adjust livestock and poultry production to feed supplies.

Officials of the Department said that in view of the current and prospective balance between feed and feed needs, it appears appropriate to avoid further expansion in commercial broiler production at this time. They also point out that the heaviest concentration of broiler production occurs in areas that have always been deficient in locally produced feeds and will be even more reliant on feed imports to sustain expanded production.

Compared with 1942, the production of broilers this year has been materially expanded, perhaps as much as 35 per cent.

## Service Builds Feed Mill Business

A plant may be small but if equipped to give a variety of services it will draw a respectable volume of business. The feeders roundabout will soon learn where to go to get a balanced ration.

A strongly diversified farm trade around Lewisburg, on the C. & N. railroad in Preble County, O., makes business good for Blumenstock & Locke, operators of a small grinding, mixing and shelling plant at the east edge of the city.

Their two-story and basement, concrete and brick plant is operated under the name of the "Little Feed Mill." It is equipped with a Kelly-Duplex one-ton vertical feed mixer, a 40 h.p. Kelly-Duplex hammer mill, and a corn sheller.

The diversification of the farm trade creates diversification of the Little Feed Mill's business, according to Emmett Loy, of the Loy Mills, who supplies its mill feeds. In addition to its grinding business, the Little Feed Mill retails mixed feeds, and stocks special concentrate mixtures so that it can mix balanced rations utilizing home-grown grains.

The Little Feed Mill stands close to one of the principal highways entering Lewisburg from the east, a handy location for farm trade.



Feed Mill of Blumenstock & Locke at Lewisburg, O.

## Whale Meal in Chick Diet

A sample of vacuum-dried whale meal and one of ordinary ship's whale meal contained, respectively: 12.71 and 8.19% moisture, 8.89 and 6.75% ether extract, 73.13 and 78.47% crude protein, and 5.84 and 3.45% ash.

When added to a cereal basal ration, the meal was shown to possess a high biological value for chicks. Whale meal dried at a low temperature gave better results than that dried at a high temperature. The nature and amount of protein added to a cereal ration materially affected the efficiency of utilization of the gross energy of the ration, reports E. T. Halnan in Chemical Abstracts.

## Liver Meal Now Privately Imported

The Commodity Credit Corporation has quit the business of importing liver meal from Australia.

The first shipments were bought by the C.C.C. and allocated to the trade.

Importers are obtaining the meal thru exceptions obtained thru the WPB from the general import order No. M-63, and the high protein feed component is being used to fill out space in cargo ships now returning from the South Pacific. Several shiploads were brought in under C.C.C. operations, it is understood, as filler cargo, after the agency finally won a fight with the W.S.A. and other agencies controlling cargo space for assignment to this vital commodity.

Having established the need and the availability of supply and space it was determined to hand the traffic over to regular trade channels and users should apply for whatever is available to normal suppliers.

Brokerage and commission rates, now on the per barrel basis, can be cut in half to apply on the cwt. unit, according to the Millers National Federation.

## Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify .....; draft for \$.....; made through ..... bank of ..... to apply on sale of ..... bushels made ....."

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Must Conserve Protein and Carbohydrates

By O. M. STRAUBE of Nutrena Mills, Inc., before Kansas City Meeting of Feed Men

Now we find we are faced with a carbohydrate shortage that will be equally as severe as the protein shortage, and perhaps more so, because a much larger percentage of a ration is made of carbohydrates. It brings out the necessity of our paying attention now to what might be called a 4-way program of better feed utilization and production, instead of just considering the protein situation.

And that 4-way program would be: The increased production and utilization of protein (1), carbohydrates (2), additional or supplementary pastures (3), and hay crops (4).

This is naturally an educational program that has to be conducted by the folks out in the country who have an opportunity to meet and talk to the farmers. However, the feed manufacturer, the jobber and all the rest of us must continue to co-operate and educate and see that these ideas are carried to the farmers so that they may produce and conserve all the feed possible.

Since the particular section of the country represented by most of you is a feed importing section, perhaps with the exception of some districts in Iowa, much more consideration should be given to this program than might be given in other sections of our nation. Missouri, as an example, imports about 40% of its carbohydrate-protein feeds. In face of the increased production which has been asked by Secretary Wickard, you can see what a tremendous job it is going to be to get our feed distributed properly.

We have a 22% increase in the number of hogs, and a 14% increase in the number of chickens over all the country, according to the U.S.D.A. Hens laid 46% more eggs during the month of March than they have laid in March on an average during the past ten years.

The chicks that were booked on Apr. 1 for later delivery were 75% above the bookings of a year ago.

Turkey poults have been sold in large volume, and 63% more are booked for delivery in April, or later, than were booked last year.

These increases are brought about in a large measure because feeding is profitable to the farmer. Since it is profitable, the farmers are buying and using good supplements.

**CORN IS DISAPPEARING** at the rate of 350,000,000 bus. a month.

Production for the biggest crop in history (last year) averages only 265,000,000 bus. monthly.

Estimated 400,000,000-bus. corn carry-over next October is only a 5-weeks' supply.

Record numbers of livestock and poultry are eating much more corn; then, too, protein shortages mean still more corn must be fed.

Against this dark picture are two bright spots. We still have a sizeable wheat surplus left; and corn acreage, according to the AAA, will be increased 6%.

**THE MACHINERY AND THE MAN-POWER SHORTAGES** are being corrected and both the farms and feed plants are operating on a much better basis than they did even sixty days ago. For essential men are being excused from the draft, and it is easier to obtain machinery because of a better priority rating on necessary equipment.

Here are a few things we may do as individuals.

Urge the elimination of self-feeding, unless the feed is restricted to a herd's requirements.

Urge the elimination of feeding straight proteins.

Insist on the elimination of feed wastages, i.e., overfeeding, improper handling and storing, poor

feeding equipment, the feeding of unbalanced rations, et cetera.

Work hand in hand with our agricultural colleges and county agents.

Join and co-operate with the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Suggest local production of added grains, pasture, and high-protein hay crops.

Sign the pledge card you have there and co-operate with the Feed Industry Council.

**MALADJUSTMENT IN DISTRIBUTION.**—There is a distinct maladjustment in the distribution of supplies at the present time. I believe the O.P.A. can help farmers and the feed industry by changing one or two of their regulations. I also think the A.A.A. and the Commodity Credit Corporation can work very much to the advantage of the farmer by paying heed to these suggestions, and other suggestions which you personally may make from time to time.

Here are the ideas I have in mind for changes:

**PLANTERS TAKING BACK OIL MEAL.**

—One of the things that has developed which has resulted in a decreased amount of cottonseed meal being available to the trade generally, is the fact that when plantation owners have sold their seed to the gin, they have insisted that a certain amount of meal be sold back to them. According to information which comes out of Washington, 100,000 tons of cottonseed meal was handled in this manner in the Carolinas. The situation had not developed on the last crop in Oklahoma and in the West; however, according to information I have received from down that way, it is quite possible the Western cotton raisers are going to adopt the same idea this year. Nobody can blame them, because cottonseed meal is cheaper than their carbohydrate feeds down there. But this is a bad situation. It creates waste in many ways. Waste in storing and handling of the product, and waste because the product is improperly fed; then, too, it is overfed, and passes thru the critter without doing the job it would do, if it were properly balanced.

Another situation that develops, is the trucking of cottonseed meal and the selling of it by the farmers to truckers. This creates a black market situation, which is absolutely beyond control.

That situation, gentlemen, is apt to spread to the soybean seller. While the soybean processors, many times, are located a considerable distance from the producing sections, the farmers could easily demand that a certain amount of meal be returned to their elevators, so that they have an opportunity to purchase it. One can very easily see what could develop from such a situation.

**STRAIGHT PROTEIN SALES BY A.A.A.**—Another thing that perhaps cannot be eliminated, but which should be controlled in some manner, is the selling of straight protein products direct to feeders by the A.A.A. I am not asking that this practice be eliminated, but I do think it would be to the advantage of the greatest number of feeders themselves and to the nation as a whole, if it were eliminated or if certain intelligent restrictions were put on these sales; perhaps thru limiting the quantity which any feeder could have on hand, and enforcing certain proved practices of feeding.

The reason the A.A.A. gives for distributing soybean meal thru their local county representatives is that no soybean meal was available and it was necessary to take care of local feeders. There are 213,318 farms in Iowa, and about 100 cars a month are distributed there, or 60,000 bags of meal. This is an average of

only one-third bag per farm per month. So, isn't the A.A.A. in reality making a further maladjustment by taking care of preferred localities or preferred feeders and hurting smaller feeders who in point of number are far greater than the A.A.A. can possibly serve by its present program? In this manner, isn't the A.A.A. program doing harm instead of good? Wouldn't it be better to permit the meal to reach the great

## DRIED MILK PRODUCTS

## FEEDING A & D OILS

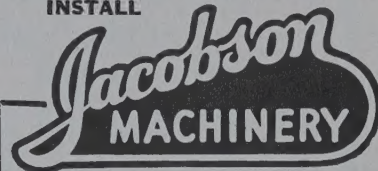
## LACTO-VEE

## FOR-CLO

## LACTO-VEE PRODUCTS CO.

Dayton, Ohio

## INSTALL



## for BIGGER PROFITS

UNIVERSAL Hammermill

AJACS Pulverizer

ECONOMY Magnetic Separator

CORN Cutter and Grader

Vertical Feed Mixer

Truck Dumps and other equipment. Write for information.

**WANTED** — Distributors or Sales Representatives in Northeast and other open territories. Write for our proposition.

**A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.**

1084 10th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn

# CHICKENS TURKEYS

## Their Feed and Care

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

**POULTRY PRODUCTION**—Lippincott and Card

A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

**PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING**—Hurd

Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 206 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

**POULTRY HUSBANDRY**—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs, price \$4.00 plus postage.

**TURKEY MANAGEMENT**—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs, price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



mass of feeders, keeping them satisfied and producing? This may be more nearly accomplished by permitting large and small feed mixers to spread the supply in supplementary rations.

It seems to me that the present A.A.A. distribution of oil meals allows for the occurrence of three very bad things:

1. Overestimate of requirements by the meal buyer in spite of checking.
2. Wastage thru inefficient feeding.
3. It is exceedingly unfair to small feeders.

The Commodity Credit Corporation's problem is the developing of a plan which will prevent hoarding and speculation, and assure the greatest degree of utilization of every pound of meal available. Based on the experiences every one is having today, the feed mill which purchased 500 tons or 5,000 tons in the crop year 1942-43, will try to buy a much greater tonnage for the 1943-44 crop year, and there will not be 25% or 50% more meal available. I know a feeder who is just sitting and waiting for an opportunity to buy a year's protein supply. Boy! what a scramble there will be this fall unless some type of allocation is followed thru on all oil meals.

Geographical allocation will not work. To prove this point, consider the amount of oil meals sold by the mills to feed manufacturers and jobbers in the Kansas City market. It would not be possible to allocate the tonnage of meal put into supplementary mixed feeds sold thruout the surrounding seven or eight states by the thirteen mills located in this market.

**RATIONING.**—Many feed manufacturers are doing an excellent job of rationing based on last year's shipments. That has proved so successful that I think a similar plan would be effective for the oil meal mills. Rationing on the basis of the shipments on the '42-43 crop for shipments on the '43-44 crop. There will be some inequalities, complaints and loud cries, but there will be those on any plan.

Suppose the mills hold back 10% of the quota due every buyer and put it into a jackpot to take care of these inequalities. Purchases could be made only on certificates such as we make out on corn today. Permit feeders and feed manufacturers to have on hand or booked no meal beyond 60-day requirements. Eliminate round-the-clock bookings. Long time bookings is perhaps the most vicious thing with which the feed trade has to deal today.

Because of the manner in which the Commodity Credit Corporation contracts are written with the processors, the Commodity Credit Corporation should underwrite these stocks or supplies for future usage.

**RAISE PRICE OF OIL MEALS.**—The point is that the price of protein materials is too cheap in relationship to the price of carbohydrates, grains, and millfeeds, and, consequently, proteins are being wasted. Not as much now as they were some time ago, because they are getting too difficult to obtain.

A more normal relationship than has prevailed recently should prevail between the price of proteins and carbohydrates. The price of soybean meal in Kansas City last September was \$36 and the price of corn last September was \$29 per ton. The price of soybean meal in Kansas City today is \$42. The price of corn in Kansas City today is what? Ceiling \$37 per ton, then on up to \$40. Since corn moves from the North to the South, you can see what relationship prevails thruout a large part of the country's main feeding territory. The price of cottonseed meal in Memphis, Tenn., is \$39 per ton. The price of corn in Memphis is \$39 per ton. The price of shorts in Memphis about \$41 to \$42 per ton, and the farther south you get, the greater the variance becomes and the more out of kilter is the price relationship. So, by all means permit the price of oil meals to rise to their proper price relationship.

Meat Scraps, I think, are on a fair price basis, and are much more expensive to use as protein than any of the oil meals.

**ELIMINATE OVERAGES TO PROCESSORS.**—I think we should all voice our opinion to the O.P.A. and ask for the elimination of the present overages to flour mills and seed meal

processors on mixed car and truck shipments. The original \$2 a ton allowed over for trucked out shipments was supposed to take care of the jobber; however, we find now that many millers and processors are refusing to sell their products in carloads and are selling in truckload lots, because they get the extra \$2. That \$2 is extra wasted cost which must be passed on to the ultimate feed purchaser. This brings about a tremendous amount of waste, and the O.D.T. certainly should object to the amount of non-essential trucking which is being done. The elimination of that non-essential trucking would save trucks, gas, oil, tires, and a large amount of labor.

In the feed manufacturing industry, the feed manufacturer is entitled to \$1 a ton over on trucked out shipments if he wants to take it, and the jobber is entitled to a \$2.50 margin. I think that almost everyone here will agree with me that it does not cost \$1 a ton extra to load any feed by truck, as compared to loading it in a carload.

I believe there should be a separate set-up, so that the flour millers, seed meal processors, and others of that type would have a lower margin than the jobber, so that the dislocation of sup-

## An Emergency Hog Ration

E. F. Ferrin and H. G. Zavoral of Minnesota University Farm suggest the following rations to economize protein.

Small pigs up to 75 lbs. in weight and sows need animal protein more than other hogs. Protein supplements can be one of the commercial concentrates prepared for the age pigs being fed.

The following protein supplements would be satisfactory for brood sows and pigs up to 75 lbs. in weight:

On Pasture	
	Per cent
Tankage .....	8
Soybean meal .....	45
Linseed oil meal .....	30
Wheat middlings .....	25
Ground limestone .....	1
Salt .....	1

In Dry Lot	
	Per cent
Tankage .....	8
Soybean meal .....	50
Wheat middlings .....	30
Ground alfalfa .....	20
Ground limestone .....	1
Salt .....	1

For hogs over 75 lbs. in weight, the following concentrates are suitable:

On Pasture	
	Per cent
Soybean meal .....	50
Linseed oil meal .....	30
Wheat middlings .....	18
Ground limestone .....	1
Salt .....	1

In Dry Lot	
	Per cent
Soybean meal .....	40
Linseed oil meal .....	20
Wheat middlings .....	18
Ground alfalfa .....	10
Ground limestone .....	1
Salt .....	1

Protein will be more economically used if mixed with the other grain. Hogs will do well and save labor if the protein concentrate is self fed separately but under present conditions it is recommended that the concentrate be mixed with as much of the grain ration as practical.

### RATIONS FOR GROWING PIGS

Creep Feeding Pigs Before Weaning	
25 lbs cracked corn	
25 lbs cracked wheat	
25 lbs hulled oats	
25 lbs protein concentrate	
From Weaning to 75 Lbs Weight, Good Pasture	
70 lbs shelled or cracked corn	
30 lbs protein concentrate	
85 lbs cracked wheat	
15 lbs protein concentrate	
From 75 to 125 Lbs Weight, Good Pasture	
75 lbs shelled or cracked corn	
25 lbs protein concentrate, or	
90 lbs cracked wheat	
10 lbs protein concentrate	

A grain mixture of equal parts of cracked corn and cracked wheat is superior to corn or wheat alone. If this mixture is fed use one-third less protein concentrate than when corn is the only grain.

plies may be stopped, and so that these materials may move in their normal channels, which means in carload shipments.

Today it is practically impossible to buy a carload of shorts or bran, while the mills say frankly they are selling to truckers and, in several instances, I know of invitations to buy on a trucking basis being made to normal carload buyers, and this is no criticism of the mills making the suggestion.

## Clarification of Commodity Exemptions

A collective restating and reclassification of commodities exempted from General Maximum Price Regulation are set forth under Revised SR1, Article II of Part 1499—Commodities and Services, just released by OPA, Sec. 2.3, of the regulation, specifically exempts from price control of sales and deliveries of the following commodities.

(c) Citrus Pulp.

(d) All Milk Products, including powdered milk, casein and any other commodity which is processed or manufactured from cow's milk and composed of milk ingredients constituting more than 50% by weight or volume.

(n) Animal and poultry tonics.

(o) Ground Grain Feed: Grains and seeds which are pulverized, cracked, crushed or otherwise milled to prepare the whole grain or seed for use only as animal feeds.

(p) (2) The following corn products made from a dry corn milling process: malted corn, ground corn, corn bran, corn feed meal, hominy feed, corn germ cake and meal, but only when used for animal feeding purposes.

(p) (3) The following barley products: pearl barley, ground pearl barley, hulled barley, malted barley, ground barley.

(p) (4) The following oat products: groats, hulled oats, ground groats, rolled hulled oats (table and feeding), cereal oats, ground oats.

Most of these commodities were already separately excluded from the General Maximum Price Regulation. This new regulation, therefore, merely groups them, with some additions, into one classification for purposes of clarity.

## Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

**A**—Is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

**B**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

**C**—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

**D**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

**E**—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

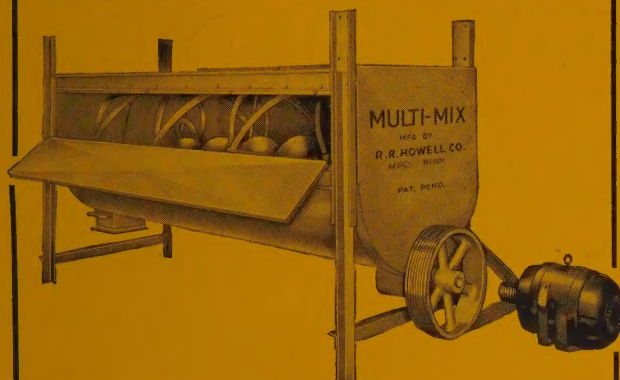
## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## HOWELL'S "MULTI-MIX" BATCH FEED MIXER



ALL-STEEL WELDED MIXING CHAMBER  
CAST IRON HEADS  
RUNNING-IN-OIL GEAR DRIVE  
HEAVY STRUCTURAL STEEL FRAME  
MULTIPLE MIXING ACTION  
CLEARS EACH BATCH COMPLETELY  
FULL-LENGTH INSPECTION DOOR  
1-1½-2 TONS PER BATCH  
FAST, THOROUGH AND ECONOMICAL  
FLOOR OR SUSPENSION TYPE

Before you buy any Batch Feed Mixer be sure to investigate the merits of the Multi-Mix. Complete information and prices on request.

**R. R. HOWELL COMPANY, Manufacturers**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Grain Shipping Books

**RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED** facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

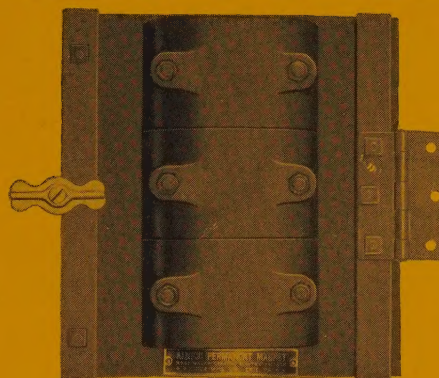
**GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¼ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.85, plus postage.

**SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK** is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



**TO BEAT HITLER  
USE**

## ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

To stop the sabotage of tramp iron going into your grinders—corn cutters—or rolls.

At moderate cost Eriez permanent Magnets will effectively remove tramp iron and steel in the grain—not only preventing damage to your equipment—but eliminate a fire hazard as well. Approved by the Mill Mutuals.

Illustration shows the hinged model used on grain spouts, can be dropped down for convenient cleaning. Also made for hammermill installations.

Ask us for details and prices.

**ERIEZ MFG. CO., ERIE, PA.**

**GRUENDLER — Serving the Milling Industry Since 1885**

Should you have  
a Government  
Priority—  
Investigate  
This Feed Mill

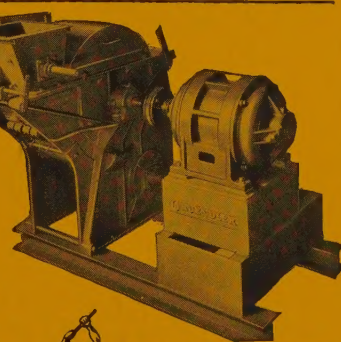
**Larger Capacity—  
Improved Feeds**

**NEW, PROVEN**

## SUPREME

**Slow Speed Feed Grinder**

Sturdy Cast Steel Frame,  
Built-in Ball Bearings,  
Permanent Magnet for  
Complete Safety—Less  
Power—Powerful Suction  
Fan—Three sizing  
screens, changed 10  
seconds flat while grinder  
is in motion—GUAR-  
ANTEED — 30 Days'  
Trial. Write for infor-  
mation.



**Genuine Gruendler Parts**

**K**EEP your present Gruendler Feed Mills operating with maximum efficiency and when new parts are necessary, obtain only Genuine Gruendler Parts, here at the Gruendler factory.



**GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**

PLANT and MAIN OFFICE — 2915-17 N. MARKET • ST. LOUIS, MO.



# EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL DUST CONTROL



is the result of

## EXPERIENCE!

OUR SERVICE IS COMPLETE —

Only three elements are necessary to produce a dust explosion. These elements are:

1—Dust in Suspension

2—Oxygen

3—A source of ignition

Eliminate one of these factors and an explosion is impossible. Most easily eliminated is dust in suspension.

1. EFFICIENT EQUIPMENT  
for all dust control problems.

2. PROPERLY ENGINEERED  
to meet individual requirements.

3. EXPERTLY INSTALLED  
by capable, well trained mechanical force.

Write for new bulletin just out

## THE DAY COMPANY

810 3rd Ave., N.E.

Minneapolis, Minn.

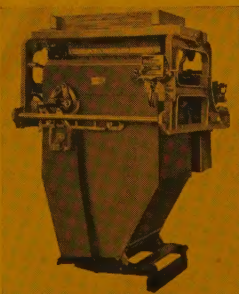
In Canada: The Day Company of Canada, Ltd.

## HIGH-SPEED GRAIN BAGGING *with* LESS MANPOWER

If you are feeling the pinch in terminal, mill and elevator help, here's one way to lessen the problem. Install a

### RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC BAGGING SCALE

This will speed your bagging of wheat, corn, oats, scratch feed and other free running granular materials—to as many as 7 bags per minute. Even inexperienced hands get the knack immediately. You are assured of correct weights in every bag, continuously, year after year, with no costly over-weights. Clean operation, low headroom, rugged construction. Machine is easily moved from one spout to another. Two sizes: 3 bushel and 6 bushel.



Write for circular.

3788

## RICHARDSON SCALE

COMPANY, CLIFTON, N. J.

ATLANTA	BOSTON	CHICAGO	MINNEAPOLIS
MONTREAL	NEW YORK	OMAHA	PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO	PITTSBURGH	TORONTO	WICHITA

## This TRIUMPH No. 3 CORN SHELLER



Produces 300 to 400 Bushels of  
Clean Shelled Corn per Hour

• The Triumph No. 3 Corn Sheller separates corn, cobs, and dirt, and discharges them through separate outlets. These shellers were designed by a practical mill man and do excellent work in shelling picked, husked, or snap corn. Triumph No. 3 Corn Shellers are built entirely of iron and steel and have few moving parts. The new style fan gives much improved suction. All working parts are easy to get at. These shellers are equipped with Timken Roller Bearings throughout so that they run easily and require little power. Ask your dealer for prices and a catalog that gives full details, or write to—



THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO., 6180 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

## TRIUMPH SHELLERS